

AMERICAN TOPICS

Mississippi Schools: Land-Rich, Cash-Poor

Of the 27 states granted school trust lands by the federal government in the past two centuries, only 10 retain all or most of them. One of these is Mississippi, which holds all 644,559 acres (about 260,000 hectares) granted in 1804, when Mississippi was still a territory, in accordance with the Jeffersonian ideal that the young republic depended upon an educated people.

Despite this, Mississippi long has ranked last or near-last in most national ratings of public education. The trust lands yield no taxes and little income, having been handed out from the beginning on long-term leases at giveaway prices. The 72-acre Ninkan Country Club in Rankin County pays 13 cents an acre per year, which nets the local school district \$9.36 annually. A Lowndes County leaseholder pays \$10 a year for his 640-acre section of prime farmland.

Despite fierce opposition from such leaseholders, Dick Mopus, 34, Mississippi's secretary of state, is pushing for strict enforcement of a widely ignored law requiring that the land be leased at 5 percent of its fair market value. Mr. Mopus, who has two young children in the public schools, foresees the day when Mississippi will lead the country in education. He says, "They won't have Mississippi to kick around anymore."

would be coated with a reflective material to help relatives of the deceased view the satellite mausoleum as it passes overhead.

The charge, \$3,900 per capsule. Later missions will offer deep-space burial, in which capsules would be ejected from the nose cone and dispersed into the cosmos.

Books on Succeeding Are Doing Just That

Books on personal computers and celebrity fitness are sliding off the best-seller lists, to be replaced by an old category that has gained new life: how to succeed in business.

"Success Is a State of Mind" by Dr. Joyce Brothers, a television psychologist, and "Strategies for Personal and Business Growth" by Mary Cunningham, an executive, are two such books, and much pop-business advice also is being purveyed in audio cassettes, seminars, videotapes, computer programs and such magazines as Success, Venture, Wealth, Entrepreneur and Working Woman.

The Los Angeles Times ascribes the public's growing appetite for business know-how to American time-honored passion for self-help, concern about competition from abroad and the country's more conservative tilt.

Short Takes

Philanthropy by organized religion in the United States totaled at least \$7.5 billion in 1983, far exceeding the much more publicized gifts of \$3.1 billion by corporations through their own foundations and \$3.46 billion given by other secular funds, according to the U.S. Council on Foundations. Religious grants have shifted from saving souls to helping society, in everything from intercity soup kitchens to digging wells in Sudan.

The administrative committee of the U.S. House of Representatives reimburses traveling congressmen and their aides a flat \$75 a day for hotels and meals except for "high-cost geographical areas" like Manhattan (\$164.35) and Vail, Colorado (\$128.65 during the skiing season, December through April). Louisville, Kentucky, rates only one thin dime (10 cents) over the \$75 minimum and Madison, Wisconsin, a mere nickel more for \$75.05.

More than two-thirds of American women of working age, including three-fifths of those with children under 18, hold jobs, according to the U.S. Department of Labor. The figures are not new. What is new is that 46.8 percent, or nearly half, of the women whose children are less than a year old are at work, nearly double the 24 percent of such mothers employed in 1970.

Despite the nationwide drive against drunk drivers, drinking while driving is permitted in no fewer than 26 of the 50 states, according to the National Safety Council. A traveler driving from Key West, Florida, in the southeastern tip of the country, to the Idaho-Canadian border in the northwest, could pick a reasonably direct route that would allow nonstop drinking for the entire 3,700 miles.

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE



Donald K. Slayton

Death Imitates Art: Orbiting the Ashes

In the 1965 film, "The Loved One," an enterprising undertaker played by Jonathan Winters conceived the notion of shooting corpses into space instead of burying them. Now the U.S. government is reviewing a formal request by a group of Florida undertakers who want to do just that with the ashes of the dead.

The Celestis company of Melbourne, Florida, has contracted with Space Services of Houston, headed by Donald K. (Deke) Slayton, one of the original seven American astronauts to fire a payload of cremated human remains into orbit 1,900 miles (3,080 kilometers) above the Earth in late 1986 or 1987. Offered as an alternative to more conventional burial, the project's estimated cost is about \$15 million.

The nose cone, containing as many as 13,000 capsules two inches long and half an inch thick (about 5 by 1 centimeters) containing compacted ashes,

Air Safety Questioned After Spate of U.S. Crashes

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK — Eight U.S. airline accidents in the last two months, five involving fatalities, have brought new urgency to the debate over whether the U.S. government's control of air safety is adequate.

The Federal Aviation Administration said Thursday it was conducting an extensive analysis of its inspection system. It also acknowledged some problems and indicated that it might seek more money in coming months.

The debate was reinforced most recently by the crash Jan. 21 of a Galaxy Airlines turbo-prop plane in Reno, Nevada, in which 68 people died, and the crash Tuesday of another Galaxy plane that the FAA had specifically inspected.

Officials of the aviation agency repeatedly have noted that the overall record of airline safety has been much better the last five years than it was in the previous five.

Members of Congress and officials who keep a close watch on air safety acknowledge that the figures are good. But, because of the recent accidents, they are questioning whether the agency has enough safety inspectors, and whether it relies too much on the airlines' sense of responsibility and self-interest to insure adherence to operating rules.

In a letter announcing the analysis that was sent Thursday to Representative Norman Y. Mineta, the Democrat from California who is chairman of the aviation subcommittee of the House Public Works and Transportation Committee, the FAA emphasized that it was up to the airlines to obey the rules.

The letter, from Donald D. Engen, a pilot and retired navy admiral who heads the FAA, said: "The air carrier must shoulder the responsibility for safety of its maintenance procedures and operations. We cannot let an attitude develop that would let the corporation and the public think that, unless caught by the FAA, air carriers can operate and maintain equipment in any manner that they wish."

Mr. Engen said the agency was making an intensive study of the workload of its 674 inspectors who, with some help from others concentrating on private aircraft, keep watch on the 320 airlines in the United States.

To underscore its determination to maintain strict adherence to the rules, the FAA used the letter to announce two new actions taken.

According to Edmund Pinto, an FAA spokesman, the agency proposed to revoke the licenses of three pilots who flew a Boeing 727 for People Express on a flight from Newark, New Jersey, to Buffalo, New York, on July 26. Mr. Pinto said plane's crew had been accused of ignoring severe vibrations that shook the jet for several minutes on takeoff and landing.

While the plane was taxiing before its next takeoff, Mr. Pinto said, two portions of the left wing flap were found to be missing.

Russell Marchetta, a spokesman for People Express, called the charges "allegations that are not proven" and said they would be contested.

In the other case, the agency said, Pan American World Airways has paid a \$30,000 fine for carrying 10 passengers too many on a DC-10 flight from Guadalupe, Mexico, to New York City on New Year's Day 1984.

U.S. Seized Eastern Jet The U.S. Customs Service seized an Eastern Airlines jumbo jet in April after finding cocaine aboard. The Associated Press reported from Washington. It was the 22d time in six months that cocaine had been discovered in the crew section of an Eastern passenger plane, according to William Von Raab, the U.S. customs commissioner.

Mr. Von Raab said Thursday that early last year he had issued a warning that ships or airplanes used to smuggle drugs into the United States can be seized.

After his warning, he said, on April 25 "our inspectors found cocaine in the avionics section" of the Eastern jet. "This was the last straw," he said.

Kirkpatrick Says She Was 'Misunderstood' as UN Delegate

By Bernard Weinraub

New York Times Service



Jeane J. Kirkpatrick

WASHINGTON — Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, who will leave her post as chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations in March, says that she was convinced that her views had been "misunderstood" and distorted by key Reagan administration officials.

But she said Thursday that she was buoyed by her diplomatic and personal "accomplishments" over the last four years.

"I was a woman in a man's world," she said. "I was a Democrat in a Republican administration. I was an intellectual in a world of bureaucrats. I talked differently. This may have made me a bit like an ink blot. People projected around me."

On Wednesday, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, 58, told President Ronald Reagan that she would resign her post and return to private life.

In a telephone interview several hours before she was scheduled to fly to Europe for a week, she voiced mixed feelings about her four years at the UN and about her role in the foreign policy establishment, in which she tangled repeatedly with some White House and State Department officials.

"A lot of people said things about me that were not true," she said. "There was a very large distortion of my views. Initially, it may have come from the State Department."

Although she had a "marvelous relationship" with many ranking administration officials, Mrs. Kirkpatrick said, "there were about three people who have taken a negative view of me."

"They've been accusing me of not being a team player," she added, but she declined to identify them.

"Frankly, I am not interested in inside struggles for power," she said. "I find it oppressive and offensive. The point is, I am leaving the UN feeling very good about the last four years. I really do. It was an extreme-

ly interesting, stretching, personal experience."

Mrs. Kirkpatrick plainly preferred to discuss her years with the administration in the most positive light. But she has confided to close friends that she had been especially annoyed at what she felt were the efforts to diminish her role by such key White House officials as James A. Baker 3d, the chief of staff, and Michael K. Deaver, a deputy chief of staff, and Richard G. Darman, a presidential assistant.

"Sure, I feel misunderstood," said Mrs. Kirkpatrick, who has many offers to write books and also is planning to lecture around the country, resume teaching at Georgetown University and work at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington.

One of the reasons she encountered difficulties, she said, was that "no woman has ever occupied as important a role in foreign policy as I have."

"That's extraordinary," she said. "Diplomacy and defense have been especially exclusive male preserves. They ought to take a hard look at women inside the State Department."

Beyond this, she indicated that the confidence with which she addressed issues alarmed bureaucrats. "I'm a professor of comparative politics," she said. "I've read and thought and taught about political systems."

"I came to the job with both a good deal of expertise and a good many opinions," she continued. "That kind of background stands in sharp contrast to the normal political appointee brought into a foreign policy post."

She declined to discuss speculation that Mr. Reagan offered her the directorship of the Agency for International Development, but that she found the post, and possibly several others, unacceptable because they did not have cabinet rank and meant she would

no longer be a member of the National Security Council.

Asked about her differences with the administration, she said: "I was not happy about our policy in Lebanon. Almost everything about it. I'm not ready to do a critique. I was just not happy with our policy."

On a positive note, the envoy said that the U.S. position at the United Nations had steadily improved, although she spoke of the world organization with some distaste. "There have been accomplishments," she said. "Four years ago, the United States could be and was isolated and humiliated, and that is not easy anymore."

"A great deal less time is spent in the UN on festivals of hate, invective, abuse," she said. "It was ritualized. Someone would bring a complaint against Israel, and 20 countries would make long speeches denouncing Israel."

She recalled a favorite comment made by a friend, Yehuda Blum, a former Israeli ambassador to the UN. "He said I had taken the fun out of this ritual condemnation of Israel," she said.

Asked what she and the administration had failed so far to achieve in its foreign policy goals, Mrs. Kirkpatrick replied, "Lots."

Although Mrs. Kirkpatrick has a reputation as a hard-liner in the administration, she made it plain that she generally opposed U.S. military involvement and what she called "interventionism."

"I am an opponent of direct U.S. interventionism almost anywhere in the world," she said. "I am a strong partisan of an active U.S. role, helping others. Having the U.S. on the front is not workable, and I prefer the regional approach."

"I don't believe in this whole superpower analysis," she added. "I frankly believe we're not all that powerful."

Gen. Walters Reportedly Gets UN Post

By Lou Cannon and David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has decided to name retired Lieutenant General Vernon A. Walters to replace Jeane J. Kirkpatrick as chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, well-placed administration officials said Thursday.

General Walters, the chief diplomatic troubleshooter at the State Department, has the support of Secretary of State George F. Shultz, the officials said, and also is considered acceptable to more conservative elements in the administration.

Reported to be fluent in seven languages besides English (Dutch, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish), General Walters served as an aide to President Dwight D. Eisenhower at various summit meetings and was with then-Vice President Richard M. Nixon when his party was stoned by demonstrators in Caracas in 1958.

President Nixon appointed General Walters deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency in 1972.

Administration officials who said that General Walters would be named by the president said the issue of whether the UN post would remain cabinet rank still was unresolved.

Reportedly, Mrs. Kirkpatrick had urged General Walters not to accept the job unless it was a cabinet position, while Mr. Shultz does not want it to be a cabinet post. The sources said the status of the job would "be worked out soon" by the president but indicated that General Walters would accept the post in any case.

General Walters retired from the CIA in 1976 and since 1981 has been based widely as a consultant and ambassador-at-large by the State Department. He served on an advisory committee to Mr. Reagan during the 1984 campaign.

Meanwhile, sources also said that Max L. Friedersdorf, a veteran of the Nixon, Ford and Reagan administrations, has discussed the possibility of returning to the White House at the outset of Mr. Reagan's second term as chief of liaison with Congress.

Mr. Friedersdorf, who held a similar post in 1981, has talked about coming back to the White House with the incoming chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, but they have not agreed on details, officials said.

Pact Is Reached on Credit Aid for U.S. Farmers

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration and congressional Republicans said Friday they had put together an agricultural aid package in an attempt to avert widespread farm bankruptcies.

The proposal includes up to \$650 million in farm loan guarantees.

However, even the Senate majority leader, Robert J. Dole, a Kansas Republican who was a central figure in working out the compromise plan, said it was "a Band-Aid, it's not a solution."

Farmers' financial problems, highlighted by protest demonstrations and foreclosure auctions in the Farm Belt and by growing pressure and rhetoric in Washington, are the worst since the Depression.

The aid program is aimed at alleviating the most immediate need, credit to buy fertilizer, fuel and seed to plant spring crops.

After weeks of pressure by members of Congress from farm states, the administration first advanced its latest relief plan in meetings

Thursday night with House and Senate Republicans. More details fell into place at a bipartisan meeting with senators on Friday.

Earlier in the week, the White House said that no such credit program was contemplated. Administration officials had also indicated they would seek to reduce budget programs that aid farmers.

Participants in the meetings said the program includes these elements:

• Allowing banks to reduce part of the interest on farmers' loans under the federal loan guarantee plan announced last fall by President Ronald Reagan. Current policy covers only the principal — not the interest — although interest is the bulk of repayments in the early years of a loan.

The help would be extended both to commercial banks and to Production Credit Associations, borrower-owned banks that are part of the quasi-federal Farm Credit System. More than \$650 million might be available if there

is sufficient demand from banks, Senator Dole said.

• An easing of pressure on farm banks by federal regulators. Bankers say that pressure is forcing them to foreclose on some farm borrowers prematurely and is making them reluctant to extend new loans, even to farmers whose finances are in relatively good shape.

• Putting teams of credit specialists to work with rural banks in handling the paperwork for loans that farmers need for spring planting.

Last September, during a farm-state campaign swing by President Reagan, the administration announced a credit aid package that included \$630 million in loan guarantees. But only \$25 million of that has been used, and banks say that is because they were required to make too great a sacrifice in order to participate.

When Agriculture Secretary John R. Block and David A. Stockman, President Reagan's budget director, proposed the program

Thursday, they angered many lawmakers from farm states by seeking in return pledges of support for the administration's austere, business-oriented farm program proposals.

"What he's saying to farmers is, 'We'll give you a Band-Aid if you'll sign your lives away,'" said Senator Tom Harkin, a Democrat of Iowa, after Friday's session with Mr. Stockman. "I just think that is the most reprehensible form of blackmail."

By Friday, any effort to obtain formal promises of support for the farm bill had apparently been dropped. Some congressmen, however, continued to express sympathy for the administration's efforts to cut farm program spending by \$16 billion.

The meetings followed days of intense campaigning for credit aid by legislators from farm states, particularly Republican senators who face re-election campaigns next year, and after days of the administration rejecting their efforts.

Poll Finds Fear of World War Declining in Europe and U.S.

By Barbara G. Farah

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Fear that a world war will break out in the next decade is dramatically declining in Western Europe, according to a recent public-opinion poll conducted

for the European Commission, the European Community's executive body. A similar trend has been found in the United States.

Only 13 percent of the West Europeans polled, down from 34 percent in 1980, indicated they felt a world war was probable within 10 years, according to a consortium of European polling companies headed by Jacques-René Rabier, special counselor to the EC.

Last fall, 9,911 people were interviewed in the 10 EC countries and were asked to estimate the chances of a war in the next decade on a scale that began at 0 and moved by tens to 100.

Two percent indicated that war was certain, and 11 percent chose answers that Mr. Rabier and his associates interpret as meaning that a respondent thinks war is probable.

In 1983, 19 percent indicated they thought a world war probable. In the United States, a similar pattern was found in results from a slightly different question. In 1981, a Gallup Poll found that 47 percent of Americans surveyed felt a nuclear war was very likely or fairly likely within 10 years. In a New York Times-CBS News Poll this month, 29 percent of the respondents said a nuclear war was very likely or fairly likely in the next decade.

The previous EC poll on the subject, in 1980, was conducted at a time of heightened international tension. The holding of the American hostages in Iran, the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and President Jimmy Carter's call for a boycott of the Olympic Games in Moscow dominated the news.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Slow Progress in Jamaica

Ideology makes less difference to economic performance than politicians like to think. Worse, new policies—even the best of policies—sometimes take effect only slowly. Take the interesting case of Jamaica, whose voters turned out a bankrupt Socialist government under Michael Manley four years ago. His successor, Edward Seaga, is a conservative politician who is determined to return the country to the rules of open market economics.

Are things better? Not much, not yet. Events in Jamaica say a lot about the trials of a country at the midpoint in the range of the poorest to the richest nations.

The voters were right to reject Mr. Manley, not because he was a socialist but because he was a persistently unrealistic one. He incited a capital flight and could not end it. He borrowed desperately to maintain a subsidized standard of living for the country.

The remedies were pretty obvious, but they have not made Mr. Seaga popular. Earlier this month, the latest round of de-subsidizing resulted in sharp increases in the price of oil and, in response, riots in which seven people died. As Blaine Harden of The Washington Post reported (1/27, Jan. 30), the unpopularity of Mr. Seaga's austerity is helping Mr. Manley.

Jamaica's most urgent economic need is investment capital. President Reagan has tried to encourage U.S. companies to invest, but it goes slowly. Reversing a capital flight is a difficult feat, and it's going to take time. Meanwhile, the country staggers along under the debts of the 1970s, and the bauxite business is not improving. A better bet for Jamaica is agriculture, where there are now promising indications of sustainable growth.

But there is more to it than economics. Jamaica is a small English-speaking country not far off the coast of North America, and there is hardly a Jamaican family that does not have relatives in the United States or Canada. Jamaicans are extremely well informed on the style of life in the rich countries, including the availability of consumer goods and government benefits. If people in Jamaica work as hard as their cousins in Washington, why should they not live as well? The answer is that they are living in a society whose infrastructure—from the roads to the phone service to the school system—is not as strong. They can be strengthened, but only gradually.

Jamaica's greatest resources are not the bauxite mines but levels of education and public health that are among the highest in the Caribbean. The country is equipped to achieve rising prosperity over time—if Jamaicans have the endurance to resist frustration and impatience. That is the choice around which Jamaican politics is now revolving.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Stone Age Eating Habits

A study by two Emory University doctors concludes that it might be good for our health if we took some dietary lessons from our Stone Age ancestors. The Paleolithic diet included not only a lot of fruits and vegetables, as might be expected, but a high percentage of meat. The difference is that these were lean meats, coming from rangy beasts that ran loose and were hunted by man, while ours come from animals that have been fattened in captivity.

"The diet of our remote ancestors may be a reference standard for modern human nutrition and a model for defense against certain 'diseases of civilization,'" Doctors S. Boyd Eaton and Melvin Konner write in the study in the New England Journal of Medicine. It may be that, and it is almost certainly something more: a reference standard for a best-selling book, the surest bet imaginable outside of a volume of financial advice, self-improvement hints and one-liners by Lee A. Iacocca.

Chrysler's chairman, as told to Garfield the cat. Consider the top-selling books in their categories last year, as reported by The New York Times: "Eat to Win," "Megatrends," "The One Minute Manager" and Mr. Iacocca's autobiography. If you don't see "The Cave Man Diet" (as it will inevitably be entitled) on these charts, then you don't have much of a feel for the Stone Age forces at work to exert some influence on present times.

So count on this: Some day in the near future you'll look out at daybreak and see people all up and down your street coming looking out of their homes wearing designer skins and wielding L. L. Bean stone axes, while every dog, cat and squirrel in the neighborhood runs for cover, and those people who are too old to hunt and gather hurry out to post "No Foraging" signs on their shrubs in the hope that cave men read more than diet books.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Reder Affair Raises Doubts

Austria has an ambivalent relationship with the Nazi past. Officially it has always been regarded as the first country to fall victim to Nazi aggression, and many Austrians honorably, even heroically, resisted the Anschluss and the ensuing Nazi rule. But many welcomed it, and fought enthusiastically as Germans in the Wehrmacht during World War II. By and large, the world accepts that the Austria of today represents the former rather than the latter, and the willingness of the World Jewish Congress to meet in Vienna is evidence of that. But the presence of someone like Herr Frischenschlager [the Austrian defense minister who personally met Nazi war criminal Walter Reder after Mr. Reder's repatriation to Austria from Italy] in the government inevitably casts doubt on that assumption, and is bound to place a strain on the relations between Austria and those who would like to be her friends.

—The Times (London).

Calm in the Philippines

The prolonged crisis over the murder of Benigno S. Aquino combined with the equally protracted absence [of the ailing President Ferdinand E. Marcos] from public view have shown that the turbulent archipelago can not only function without him but also has a fair chance of avoiding a deluge after his departure from office. Another political figure, Jovito Salonga, has just returned from years of self-imposed exile, but this time, in safety. Transcending all this is the undoubted progress in the past few weeks of the due process of law in the Aquino case, thanks largely to the moral courage of the government's own ombudsman, Bernardo Fernandez. Now 17 men, including the generals in charge of air security and the Manila police, face charges of alleged complicity in the murder of Aquino and his "assassin" while another eight, including General Fabian Ver, the Chief of Staff of the forces, stand accused of conspiracy to cover up

the killings. General Ver is a relative and lifelong associate of President Marcos: if the buck still has not stopped, there is not much higher for it to go. If this trend continues the United States will have less cause to worry about the communist New People's Army.

—The Guardian (London).

Belgium Under Pressure

Twice in this century Belgium has been occupied by invading armies. If Soviet troops ever move west, they, too, will want Belgium. That gives Brussels a very large stake in collective defenses that are strong enough to keep the Soviet Union from crossing any borders. The Brussels government has accepted the basing of 48 cruise missiles on Belgian soil as its share in the collective defense. But domestic sentiment against the deployment compels it to stall until the ruling center-right government is safely past next December's elections. For Brussels that makes political sense. But the Western allies worry that if Belgium retreats from the deployment schedule agreed on more than five years ago the united front could come unraveled, relieving pressures on the Soviet Union to reduce its own missile force. Belgium's coalition government is under heavy domestic pressure to cancel or at least to postpone the deployment of its share of the new weapons. But if Belgium backs off from its commitment, the Dutch government—which has similar political problems—would almost certainly do the same. Would public opinion in West Germany then force it to back away from deploying its full quota of Pershing-2s? Washington worries that it would; so, it seems, does the Bonn government.

In purely military terms the situation might be tolerable, given the existence of the global U.S. nuclear deterrent. But Europe's self-confidence in standing up to Soviet pressures could suffer. For that reason Britain, West Germany and other allied nations have joined the United States in urging Belgium to stick by the schedule.

—The Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR FEB. 2 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: "Strong People" Talk and Talk
LONDON — "The Strong People," a new play by Mr. C.M.S. McLellan, is a strong play, without doubt; as strong as iron and just about as attractive. As a lecture on political economy, it is a painstaking affair. It was produced on [Jan. 31] at the Lyric Theatre. To give a lecture you must have lots of talk. That is what this play mainly is—talk, talk, and then some more talk. Occasionally, to brighten it up, the dialogue attempts to be snappy. "You have?" "Indeed, yes." "Oh, mustard?" This is not quoted from the play. I would not be so mean to Mr. McLellan. It is only typical. The story is about a strike in a mining town in Pennsylvania, where federal troops have taken possession and begun to shoot people. [But] I am afraid Mr. McLellan, who has written so many good plays, has taken himself too seriously. He did not appear before the curtain. Just as well.

1935: U.S.-Soviet Debt Talks Fail
WASHINGTON — A strain was placed on the year-old Soviet-American diplomatic relations [on Feb. 1] when Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced collapse of negotiations for settlement of the Russian debts claimed by the United States, and for the establishment of a trade agreement with the Soviet government on a long-term credit basis through the Export and Import Bank. Blame for the collapse was placed on Moscow's rejection of America's terms, and a serious interpretation was placed on that matter in view of the fact that American recognition of the Soviet government and the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Russia were conditioned on settlement of the debt question. The United States [had] indicated its willingness to accept a greatly reduced sum in settlement of all claims, to be paid over a long period of years.

Awaiting a Firm U.S. Policy for Middle East Peace

By Judith Kipper

WASHINGTON — As several important Middle Eastern visitors, including King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, prepare to pass through Washington in coming weeks, expectations are high among Arabs and Israelis alike that these visits will serve to re-engage America in the search for a peaceful settlement of Middle East discord.

The missing factor in the Middle East today is a firm American policy. Most Arabs and Israelis understand that the United States cannot impose a peace settlement or even serve as a mediator unless the parties to the conflict are prepared to negotiate. But leaders in many regional capitals now say that they need the United States to become more actively involved. As Israelis, Jordanians, Palestinians and Syrians awkwardly move toward a readiness to negotiate, the United States cannot afford to remain aloof. Unfortunately, Washington has shown little sign that it understands the need for action now.

Stagnation in the Middle East nearly always leads to crisis, which usually leads in turn to yet another stalemate. The last major crisis, Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon, blocked any movement in the peace process by forcing a change in the regional agenda. Paradoxically, it drew the United States into the region but severely limited its ability to influence events. In the wake of that policy failure, administration officials have understandably been extremely cautious. By now, however, Washington should be actively promoting the peace negotiations that are so vital to U.S. interests.

What can the United States reasonably be expected to do this year? The agreement by Washington and Moscow to exchange views on the Middle East is an important step. The eventual goal of such an exchange might or might not be a regional peace conference, but even in the meantime the superpowers could be working separately to begin to prepare the political climate for negotiations. As part of the peace process, Moscow should be encouraged to restore diplomatic relations with Israel while Washington actively moves to improve its relations with Syria.

Second, Washington urgently needs to work closely with Israel and Egypt to help them restore better relations. If the Israeli-Egyptian treaty remains a cold peace, it will be increasingly difficult to convince Israelis and other Arabs to take the necessary risks to achieve a wider understanding. Egypt is slowly reasserting its role as a leader in the Arab world while maintaining peace with Israel. Washington ought to



encourage this if Cairo's policy—the exchange of land for peace—is to be a precedent for agreements between Israel and other Arab parties. Egypt's return to the Arab world should be a foundation of American policy today.

Third, Washington should recognize that King Hussein of Jordan and Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel need time to get their respective houses in order. Both have delicate tasks ahead. Jordan is trying desperately to work out its differences with the Palestine Liberation Organization — trying to reach a common approach to the peace process. Similarly, the Israeli Labor Party is trying to accommodate the needs of the Likud bloc, its partner in the governing coalition, as the country moves to extricate itself from Lebanon and resolve its economic crisis. Both Jordan and Israel must come to terms with these respective "partners" if there is to be peace in the Middle East.

Fourth, Washington cannot overlook the plight of the 1.3 million Palestinians living under military rule in the West Bank and Gaza. In particular, the United States should encourage Israel to ease up on its restrictions in the occupied territories and improve what the administration calls the Palestinians' "quality of life." Surely, in the long run such an effort would be in Israel's own economic and political interest: Cosmetic gestures to make the occupation appear more benign will not help create the self-confidence necessary for Israelis and Palestinians to engage in negotiations.

The situation in the Middle East today requires a hands-on American

approach. The objective of American policy must be a comprehensive peace based on United Nations Security Council resolutions 242 and 338—a peace that makes provision for the Golan Heights, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the final status of Jerusalem.

The alternative to a breakthrough will almost certainly be a defeat of moderation in the region. The trend toward extremism in the name of religion is evident in Israel and the Arab countries. Among the threats looming in the months ahead are the possibility of another war, an increase in terrorism and the further erosion of American influence and credibility. But most dangerous of all, there is a real possibility that the Arab-Israeli conflict will be transformed into an all-or-nothing confrontation among Moslems, Christians and Jews. Until now, both sides' legitimate claims for land and rights have been political issues, which, in theory at least, lent themselves to negotiated solutions. Without a political breakthrough soon, this possibility may disappear.

The signs of the impending transformation of the conflict are evident to everyone in the region. Will the United States alone miss the signals—and thus allow the Middle East to slip into chaos, anarchy and terror? Or will the Reagan administration recognize the dangers and seize the opportunity this year to achieve a real breakthrough? Middle East issues are always complex, and it isn't hard to understand why they look so intractable to Washington today. Yet a firm and determined American policy, sensitive to the needs of Arabs and Israelis, could still achieve political results and avoid the area's looming catastrophe.

The writer is a resident fellow at the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. She contributed this column to The New York Times.

Silesia Arouses Little Anguish in West Germany

By Karl M. Meessen

AUGSBURG, West Germany — It is all very well to blame young Thomas Fink — he is only 20 — for his recent article in The Silesian, a weekly edited by an organization of Silesian refugees and their descendants, and to oust him from the ruling Christian Democratic Party. But it would be better to find out how that article — which envisaged the West German Bundeswehr liberating one-time German territories from domination by Soviet-backed East European regimes — was accepted for publication in the first place.

It is the second time the Silesian group has made the headlines recently. The organization is due to hold a reunion in June in Hannover. Helmut Kohl, the West German chancellor, threatened to scrap plans to attend the meeting because of the group's motto, which ran: "Forty years of banishment — Silesia remains ours." The group's leader, Herbert Hupka, later announced a new slogan. This reads: "Forty years of banishment — Silesia remains our future in a Europe of free people." The league represents Germans who fled from Silesia when it was incorporated into Polish and Czechoslovak territory.

It still hurts to say so, but Silesia is gone. That is not because of international treaties, but by a combination of such accords and developments since the war. The incorporation into Poland of Silesia, parts of Pomerania and Eastern Prussia — provinces that were German for many centuries — was one of the prices Germany paid for Hitler's policy. If ever a peace treaty with Germany is to be negotiated, that price will have to be included into the balance sheet at its full value. Payment, however, has already been made despite a reservation contained in the Warsaw treaty of 1970. In this, the Federal Republic declared its recognition of the western border of Poland in its own behalf and not of a reunited Germany.

A reunited Germany would have to face the fact that there are only relatively few Germans left in the former eastern territories. Some fled before the arrival of the Soviet army, others were expelled during the initial postwar period, and yet others were permitted to emigrate to the Federal Republic under humanitarian arrangements after the Warsaw treaty. Today, the vast majority of the population consists of Poles. Having lived there for 40 years they are entitled to stay and, since many of them came from the eastern provinces of Poland that now belong to the Soviet Union, they could not return to their former home anyway. A "Europe of free people," a concept suggesting freedom for the East as well, does not offer any prospect of territorial change either. At best, the frontier of Poland, will matter less. It will not be altered unless the Poles so wish. But why should they wish to?

To what extent would this view be shared in Germany? Firstly, no one even contemplates the use of West German military force. Thus, the author did not express anyone else's

feelings, perhaps not even his own. In his incredibly silly scenario, he preferred to view the Soviet soldiers as staying in their barracks.

Secondly, if asked to formulate an opinion now on what is likely to happen in Silesia, many would shrug their shoulders. Not everybody is carrying around definite views on an academic question. But all things considered, practically no one would reach the conclusion that Silesia could again be attached to Germany.

Vagueness over the Silesian question remains, and some prefer to keep the issue vague. They argue that nothing would be offered in return

for a clear prognosis except some condescending remarks from governments of Socialist states. Others, such as the writer of this article, consider a clarification to be helpful in the long run. Reunification of the two German states would then lose its disturbing aspects for the Poles.

Associations of refugees definitely favor vagueness. During the first years of the Federal Republic, they had reason to hope that, within the framework of a peace treaty with Germany, something might still be changed. Later, when in the 1950s the prospect of concluding a peace treaty had vanished, vagueness started to

NATO's Low-Profile Arms Reduction

By John C. Ausland

OSLO — While the spotlight these days is on the forthcoming American-Soviet negotiations in Geneva regarding nuclear arms, a team of military officers is quietly working at NATO's military headquarters outside Brussels. Its task is to recommend how to remove nearly 2,000 nuclear warheads from the NATO stockpile by the end of this decade.

This work flows from a decision made by the Nuclear Planning Group of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1983 at Montebello in Quebec. At that meeting, defense ministers decided to reduce the approximately 6,000 warhead inventory by 1,400. This reduction comes on top of an earlier reduction of the stockpile to 6,000 from 7,000, which was decided on at the time of the 1979 decision to deploy Pershing-2 and cruise missiles to Europe.

Ironically, NATO did not get as much political mileage as it would have liked out of the withdrawal of the 1,000, which was completed in 1980. The Carter administration, concerned that Ronald Reagan would use this in the election campaign to demonstrate that Mr. Carter was soft, discouraged any extensive NATO publicity campaign.

Since a warhead will also be withdrawn for each of the cruise missiles deployed to Europe, the ministers have in fact charged General Bernard Rogers, the supreme commander of NATO forces in Europe, with getting rid of a total of 1,864 warheads (assuming the Dutch and Belgian deployments proceed as planned).

At a seminar here in Oslo last year, General Rogers explained in rather candid terms the problems that confront him. He intimated, furthermore, that he was not entirely happy with the ministers' decision. He had only just completed a lengthy exercise, designed to produce a better rationale for NATO nuclear targeting plans. Having "wrestled that beast to the ground," he was not happy to be presented with a political decision to make large stockpile reductions.

During a recent visit to Washington, I talked to various officials in the Pentagon, State Department, and in

attitude by declining the Pentagon funds to build a new 155-millimeter (6-inch) nuclear artillery shell. General Rogers is due to make his recommendations to the NATO ministers at a Nuclear Planning Group meeting in Luxembourg in late March. Judging by his comments here in Oslo and guarded observations by various civilian and military officials on both sides of the Atlantic, he will recommend that most of the anti-detonation mines be removed. The Nike-Hercules will also go, since they are due to be replaced by the Patriot, which uses a conventional warhead. These two systems will take care of about half the reductions.

Given the political pressures, a number of the 155-millimeter warheads are bound to disappear. Since there are estimated to be present to be over 2,000 artillery warheads, there will still be a large number left. Most likely, some of the estimated 1,850 aircraft bombs will also go, thus allowing some dual capable aircraft to focus on conventional missions.

One should not assume, however, that General Rogers' recommendations, if they are approved by the ministers, will settle the stockpile question forever. Other changes are already in train. For example, the U.S. Army has developed a Pershing-1B with which the Pentagon would like to replace the 72 Pershing-1As held by the German Air Force. (The Pershing-1B has a somewhat longer range than the Pershing-1A, and would use a more accurate, variable-yield warhead.) The German government has apparently not yet made a decision on that, but it will in due course run out of spare parts for the Pershing-1A. In addition, Congress will soon have to decide whether to keep the production line going on some of the components for the Pershing-2, which would be used in the Pershing-1B.

Finally, there is the question as to whether the Soviet-American negotiations will lead to a further reduction of the NATO (as well as the Soviet) nuclear stockpile in Europe and, if so, in which weapons systems.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Who Cared About Tibet?

Regarding "Delusions That Undermine Democracy" (Jan. 17) by George F. Will:

Mr. Will, quoting Jean-Francois Revel, writes of the "total seizure" of the genocide committed by the Chinese in Tibet. There are errors of fact and of logic here.

The Chinese invasion and the genocide were not secret. As early as 1961, an international committee of jurists looking into charges of genocide in Tibet concluded that genocide had indeed been China's policy. But no one cared then, any more than Mr. Will appears to care now.

Nor was CIA assistance to Tibetan freedom fighters a secret. That mini-

mal assistance was terminated by Richard Nixon when he found that support for the Tibetans was incompatible with recognition of China.

What Mr. Will, Mr. Revel and current American policy formulations fail to realize is that murder is the same in Tibet, Cambodia and Vietnam as in South Africa, Honduras and Lebanon. Democracies perish when their actions are not based on morality. When they find excuses for applying one moral set to "pro-American" forces and another to "anti-American" forces. When they find excuses for not following the logical imperatives of their morality if morality conflicts with "strategic" concerns.

When we join the bullies we be-

come a bully. The greatest danger to the survival of democracy is the fear to stand up to do, I have been embarrassed to be American. They degrade us all, and set a terrible example for the young.

THOMAS LAIRD,
Katmandu, Nepal.

Bounce the Superbrats

I am glad that the president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, William E. Simon, has called for censorship of the vulgar, shameful and unpardonable behavior of tennis players John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors (Other Opinion, Jan. 29). They are a disgrace

to their country and to the game of tennis. When watching them play, which I now refuse to do, I have been embarrassed to be American. They degrade us all, and set a terrible example for the young.

EVELYN E. LAWSON,
Villefranche-de-Confient, France.

Immigrant From Florida

A report (Jan. 25) referring to the 150th anniversary of Mark Twain's birth says he was born in Hannibal, Missouri. He grew up in Hannibal but was born in Florida, Missouri.

MARC H. HOLLENDER,
Nashville, Tennessee.

Old Pattern
Of Bickering
Is Re-umed
By 2 Koreans

SEUL — In a move to bring peace to the Korean peninsula, the two Koreas have agreed to a series of talks. The talks are being held in a neutral location, and the participants are expected to discuss a range of issues, including the Korean War and the status of the Korean peninsula.

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Old Pattern Of Bickering Is Resumed By 2 Koreas

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

SEOUL — The road from here to Panmunjom in the demilitarized zone has a new asphalt surface, a hurry-up job completed recently. South Korea wanted to show off its best, expecting that Red Cross representatives from North Korea would be driving down that road last week for the first full-dress talks with their South Korean counterparts in 12 years.

Instead, earlier in January, North Korea announced that it was not coming — not to Seoul for the Red Cross discussions, nor to Panmunjom for negotiations that had been scheduled for mid-January to discuss possibilities for trade between the long-hostile countries.

Now South Korean officials do not expect talks to resume before mid-spring, if then. After a brief period of friendly relations in the second half of 1984, the two Koreas have returned to a pattern of mutual scorn and attacks on one another's intentions.

"Maybe the feeling was that it all was going a little too fast," a Western diplomat said. "I think they're going to pull the reins in a bit."

In scrapping these sessions, Pyongyang cited U.S.-South Korean military exercises that began Friday and are scheduled to last until April. North Korea called the maneuvers a "war rehearsal" and said it could not negotiate while they were under way.

South Korean officials dismissed the North's charges as an excuse, pointing out that the military exercise has been held each year for the last decade. Pyongyang's statements were "an utterly wicked scheme to shift the blame," said Sohn Jae Shik, head of the National Unification Board in Seoul. Last week, Mr. Sohn called on North Korea to resume talks.

Some analysts speculated that Pyongyang saw an opportunity to prove its toughness to the Soviet Union at a time when it was trying to acquire Soviet tanks and MiG-23 fighter planes.

In seeking to strike a balance between its principal allies, North Korea has tilted conspicuously in recent years toward China and away from Moscow. Lately, China has urged the North to adopt a softer foreign policy. By suddenly taking a harder line, it was argued, Pyongyang could be signaling a readiness to get somewhat closer to the Russians.

Another possibility was that North Korea decided against negotiations that the South Korean president, Chun Doo Hwan, could have used to political advantage in national legislative elections planned in the South for Feb. 12.

An almost universal view within the government was that the North had merely gone through the motions of seeking a dialogue in the hope of establishing contacts with West, especially the United States. This opinion is shared by many foreign diplomats here.

According to this theory, Pyongyang, which is hard pressed financially and under pressure from China to open up to foreign investors, needs to lure outsiders. The only way to do that is to alter its reputation for erratic behavior by first sitting down with the South.

Chun's U.S. Visit

The Reagan administration has agreed to receive Mr. Chun in April, evidently having received assurances that the exiled opposition leader Kim Dae Jung will not be harmed on his return to South Korea next week. The Associated Press reported from Washington, quoting administration sources.

The announcement of Mr. Chun's visit has been held up pending clarification of reports that Mr. Kim would be arrested and imprisoned upon his return to Seoul from the United States. Mr. Kim was convicted on sedition charges in 1980 and had served three years of his 20-year sentence when he was allowed to go to the United States.

In a Vacuum of Arab Power, Egypt Gropes to Regain Its Political Might

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — More than three years into the "Mubarak era," Egypt still remains adrift in the Arab world. It is at considerable odds with its peace partner, Israel, and is stumbling in search of a new role for itself in a changing constellation of Middle East power players.

Mubarak's Egypt: Seeking the Middle Path

Fourth of four articles.

With time and astute diplomacy, the Arab world's most populous nation has regained a seat in the councils of the nonaligned movement and in the Islamic Conference Organization, from which it was banished after signing a peace treaty with the Jewish state in 1979.

But in the arena dearest to Egypt's heart, the Arab world where it once held center stage, Egypt has become the latest victim of perennial intra-Arab feuding. Despite a concerted diplomatic campaign, it has been denied re-entry into the Arab League by a strange alliance of interests, those of Saudi Arabia and Syria.

Many in the Egyptian political establishment firmly believe these Arab rivalries constitute the foremost obstacle to ending Egypt's isolation from the Arab world. Making peace with Israel was the initial reason for its banishment.

"Everybody, including the Saudis, is trying to extract a price for restoring diplomatic relations with us," a leading Egyptian political commentator said. The "Saudi era" of oil-financed checkbook diplomacy has, to all appearances, come to an end. But

the birth of a new "Egyptian era," exposed here after Sadat's assassination and his replacement by President Hosni Mubarak, who showed a pro-Arab tilt, has been blocked by this bickering.

The roots of Egypt's present predicament seem to go far deeper. A begrudging realization is dawning among some Egyptian intellectuals that its old leadership role may never be regained because Egypt has permanently lost its place in the center of Arab politics.

The Arab world appears more paralyzed than ever, and not only by its internal feuds and personal rivalries. Its power has fragmented in the vacuum left by Egypt's exodus from the Arab League six years ago, and by Saudi Arabia's failure to fill this vacuum.

Ali Disouki, a prominent political science professor at Cairo University, calls it "the era of polycentrism." It is an era in which the Arab states now form shifting coalitions around different issues, with no country capable of acting all the time as the central "pole." This, he says, is because no combines any more all the prerequisites for leadership: wealth, population, military prowess and cultural or educational superiority.

Egypt, he said, now may have to content itself for decades to come with being only the Arab world's "cultural center" unless it somehow succeeds in becoming the "pole" of a new coalition.

This, in fact, is now the main, although undeclared, objective of Egyptian diplomacy in the Arab world: the building of an alliance among Egypt, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization, with Iraq acting as a backdrop, in order to mobilize enough Arab diplomatic muscle to bring about a settlement of the Palestinian problem.



Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali of Egypt, right, greets Fathi Arafat, brother of the PLO chairman. Egypt's main diplomatic objective now is an alliance with the PLO and Jordan.

Mr. Mubarak and other Egyptian policymakers strenuously deny any intention of creating a new axis in Arab politics. But this is what is emerging, in the view of many analysts, and it is leading both Jordan and Egypt into a political confrontation with Syria.

It remains far from clear whether Egypt can take the lead in this new coalition of Arab powers seeking to renew the peace process. The central figure in Middle East diplomacy, if there is any today, appears to be King Hussein of Jordan. He has taken several bold initiatives recently to try to end the paralysis gripping the Arab world.

Egypt hopes to use Jordan and Yasser Arafat, of the PLO, to get back into the Arab League. But Syria is opposed to this and everything for which Egypt stands, especially its U.S.-sponsored peace treaty with Israel.

What irks the Egyptians far more, however, is the position of Saudi Arabia. Riyadh objects to Cairo's return to the Arab League on the grounds that there must be an Arab consensus, a clear impossibility in that divided world. Egypt is convinced that the Saudi attitude stems from a vindictive wish to keep Egypt in the diplomatic cold so Saudi Arabia's own influence in Arab councils will be greater.

Egypt's shrunken political stature is proving a bitter pill to swallow for its proud leaders. Butros

Butros Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs and perhaps the government's chief philosopher, recently published a series of articles harking back to the times of Gamal Abdel Nasser and his "three circles" of Egyptian influence: the Arab, African and nonaligned countries. In those circles, Egypt saw itself playing a leading role.

Mr. Butros Ghali even added a fourth, the "Islamic circle," in deference to Egypt's recent re-admission into the 45-nation Islamic Conference Organization. What was most striking about his articles was his bold re-assertion of Egypt's central position in world diplomacy, even today.

"Egypt, being the center of the Old World and with three continents meeting around its borders, continues to be the center of a circle which may widen or narrow but always remains as the head of a body," Mr. Butros Ghali wrote. "She did not accept, or was destined, to be on the periphery during her long history."

Yet, there are voices articulating a more modest view of Egypt's role today, like those of Mr. Disouki and Mohammed Hassanein Helal, former confidant of Nasser and perhaps his country's best-known writer and commentator.

In an interview, Mr. Helal reflected on Egypt's diminished stature as the Arab world's "center of enlightenment" even before it signed the Camp David peace accords in 1978.

"There was a certain erosion in the role of Egypt," he said. "It was there before Camp David, but Camp David came and it was as if there was an official declaration of desertion."

The other factor in Egypt's declining fortunes was the vindictiveness of the Arab conservatives, according to Mr. Helal.

"There were traditional elements in the area which always disliked Egypt's role, especially the conservatives," he said. When Egypt abdicated this role, by signing the peace treaty, "those people felt liberated from the Egyptian pressure which they felt before."

Remarkably, the peace treaty has weathered the assassination of Sadat, its co-author and real inspiration. It also has survived Israel's annexation of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, the Israeli attack on an Iraqi nuclear reactor and even the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Two years ago, Mr. Butros Ghali called the strange state of relations between his country and Israel "a cold peace." He still believes there will be no real thaw unless progress is made on the Palestinian issue.

"Nothing could be built unless we solve the Palestinian problem," he said. "By solving the Palestinian problem, we are offering an incentive to all the other Arab countries to accept the existence of Israel and to accept the peace process."

What Mr. Butros Ghali indicated, without openly saying it, is that the treaty has left Egypt with a monumental guilty conscience toward the Palestinians and other Arabs. It can atone, it feels, only by solving the Palestinian issue before accepting any improvement in its relationship with Israel.

Egyptian officials and intellectuals are generally gloomy about the whole Middle East situation, because of a combination of U.S. indifference, an unstable Israeli coalition and Arab paralysis.

With Mr. Mubarak scheduled to visit Washington in early March, the Egyptians are scrambling to find a new formula that would get peace talks going again. More out of desperation than conviction, they have latched onto King Hussein's proposal for holding an international conference with the PLO in attendance, a move that both the Reagan administration and Israel oppose.

"The whole area is in a mess," Mr. Helal said. "To my mind, an era in the Middle East has ended and another era is being born now. How is it going to come? Which way? We can see the signs: Moslem fundamentalism, the vulgarity which you see. The elements of contradiction are there and accelerating day by day."

"What's going to come at the end, I cannot tell you. But we are heading for trouble, all of us."

South Africa To Review Resettlement

The Associated Press

CAPE TOWN — South Africa said Friday that it would partly suspend the forced resettlement of black communities pending a government review of the policy.

Gerrit Viljoen, minister of cooperation, development and education, said the review would affect hundreds of thousands of blacks facing resettlement to tribal homelands from land set aside for whites.

However, Mr. Viljoen also said that the government would continue to resettle black communities if their leaders agreed, making the practical effects of the suspension unclear.

Mr. Viljoen said the review of forced removals was initiated because "the government is sensitive to the general critical attitude toward resettlement."

He said the review would examine 25 to 30 of rural black villages in white areas, and about the same number of urban black townships, that are scheduled to be incorporated into the nation's 10 black homelands.

By some estimates, more than 3 million of the country's 22 million blacks have been forced off their land over the past three decades as part of a government drive to separate the races.

Meanwhile, black students staged students attending school in the township of KwaMashu, near Johannesburg, police said Friday. The dispute apparently centered on whether to continue school boycotts designed to draw attention to the disparity in funds spent on facilities for blacks and whites.

New French Newspaper Folds

Reuters

PARIS — A new French evening newspaper, Paris Ce Soir, whose main editorial writer was a centrist foreign minister in the Pompidou government, Michel Jobert, has suspended publication after three weeks.



It takes a special kind of knowhow to cultivate the perfect pearl.

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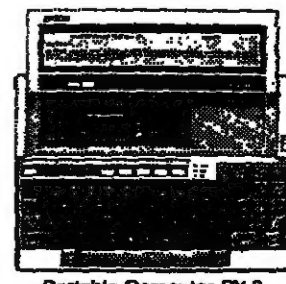
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ECONOMIC SCENE

OPEC Price Cut Expected
To Benefit U.S. Economy

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

HOUMA, Louisiana — That oil prices are coming down is good news for almost everyone. But here in Houma, the seat of Louisiana's Terrebonne Parish, a place that lives on oil, anxieties have been climbing since word came from Geneva on Wednesday that OPEC had decided to cut some of its oil prices by as much as \$1.41 a barrel.

"A few years ago," said a Houma lawyer, Kenneth Watkins, "we were sore at OPEC for jacking up prices, and now we're sore at them for price cutting."

Terrebonne Parish has already been hurting from the decline in oil prices in the last few years. Its unemployment rate, negligible at the start of the 1980s, is now higher than 10 percent. About three-quarters of Terrebonne's work force is employed directly or indirectly in the energy business — in exploring for or producing petroleum or natural gas, in marine companies, shipyards, dry docks, machine and welding shops, food catering and so on. It is the service companies that have been hardest hit as the oil producers cut back. Delta Services, which had employed nearly 1,000 workers doing a variety of oil field support operations, has just shut down.

The whole state of Louisiana is feeling the pain as world oil prices slide. Mark Drennon, the state's legislative fiscal officer, says that the average price of Louisiana oil over the 1985-86 fiscal year will probably be about \$25 to \$26 a barrel, "and that's a far cry from the \$34 we were looking at a couple of years ago."

Allowing for inflation — and the Consumer Price Index has risen more than 20 percent since 1980 — the slide in oil prices has been even greater.

"OPEC's benchmark price is not necessarily what Louisiana gets for its oil," said Bob Keeton, the chief fiscal analyst of the State Senate in Baton Rouge. Mr. Keeton is staying with his earlier estimates that Louisiana will end its current fiscal year next June 30 with a deficit of about \$100 million. "And if our oil price projections are right," he told Jack Wardlaw, a reporter for the Times-Picayune of New Orleans, "they're going to cut about \$127 million off the top of that."

LOUISIANA's woes can be matched in other big oil-producing states such as Texas and Oklahoma. But even after taking full account of the damage that falling oil prices may do to oil-producing states and nations, the gain to consumers and business in the United States and in most of the world economy looks still greater. A 10-percent decline in oil prices is likely to reduce inflation by about one-half percentage point. And that could mean an extra half-point off interest rates and half a point of faster economic growth.

This will not be a simple matter of matching winners against losers. For if the national and world economy as a whole advances, even many of the losers will benefit if they are able to adjust and shift to areas of activity that will be expanding more rapidly and profitably.

Graham Bishop and Paul Motok, in a new study for Salomon Brothers, have warned that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is facing a major financial crisis. The richer countries — especially Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Libya and the United Arab Emirates — have absorbed all the reduction in export revenues since 1982, they say, but the poorer countries

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 6)

Dollar
Broadly
Stronger

Central Banks
Said to Intervene

By Mary Tobin
United Press International

NEW YORK — A surge in the U.S. money supply propelled the dollar sharply higher Friday despite reported intervention by European central banks. Gold eased slightly and silver fell sharply.

Gold closed in Zurich at \$303.75 an ounce, down from \$307.50 Thursday, and in London at \$303.60, down from \$306.65.

In late trading in New York, the pound weakened by almost a cent to close at \$1.1193 from \$1.1285 Thursday. The dollar rose to 9.7375 French francs from 9.58 in the previous session. Against the Deutsche mark, it jumped to 3.1930 from 3.1655, and against the yen the U.S. currency rose to 257.25 from 255.40.

The dollar rose at the outset in the Far East in response to a larger-than-expected \$4.7-billion jump in the narrow money supply reported late Thursday that left money growth above the Federal Reserve's target.

Most Fed watchers do not believe the Fed will tighten credit substantially. But most said the money supply strength raises a strong possibility of higher rates in the weeks ahead and this buoyed the already strong dollar.

Dealers said European activity was dampened by fear of central bank intervention that reportedly occurred when the dollar hit 3.1785 German marks.

"The dollar fell to 3.17 marks after the intervention but then began inching forward again after Europe closed," said Daniel Holland, vice president at Discount Corp. of New York. "Once it went through 3.1820, a really important chart point, the dollar was very well bid." It rose to 3.1995 before easing back.

Mr. Holland said there was "lots of corporate activity to buy dollars against the mark when the dollar started up."

Toyota Calls Tune at Its GM Venture

Concern Insists
On the System
Used in Japan

By John Holusha
New York Times Service

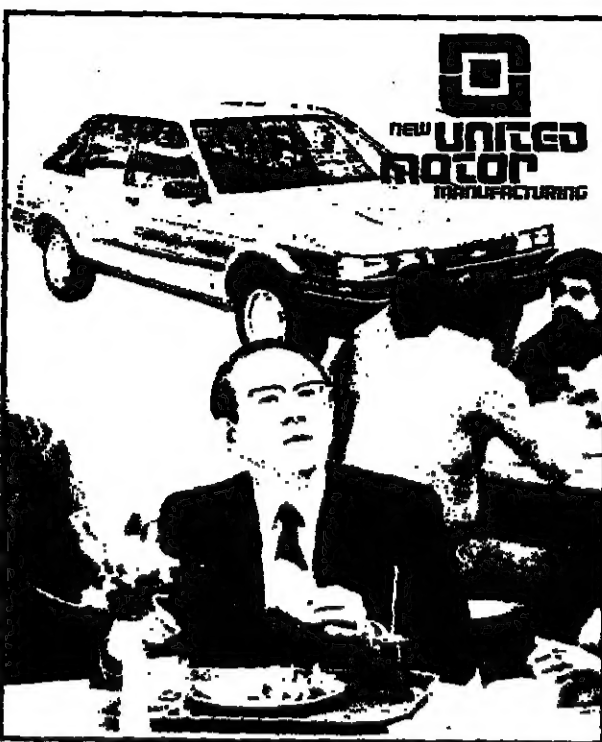
FREMONT, California — Japanese automakers help insure that the interior of a car is installed properly by taking off the doors, so they will not be in the way, and then putting them back on farther down the assembly line. U.S. auto executives have resisted the technique, saying it is too hard to get the doors to fit right the second time.

But there is no argument about doors here, at the former General Motors Corp. assembly plant now operated by New United Motor Manufacturing Inc., a 50-50 joint venture of GM and Toyota Motor Corp. On the Chevrolet Nova, the product of the new venture, the doors come off and go back on just as they do in Japan.

Under the direction of Taisuro Toyota, a member of Toyota's ruling family, a Japanese auto-production system has been installed here that is slowly turning out the four-door subcompact, which are derived from the Toyota Corolla model. The front-wheel-drive car, similar to a Chevrolet in size, is expected to go on sale sometime this year.

"There are a lot of differences between the way we do things here and the way they do them elsewhere, but many of them are quite subtle," said Robert W. Hendry, a former GM financial executive who is manager of general affairs and controller at the Fremont plant. "The important thing is that they are all part of a system."

One significant way the Toyota-managed venture differs from the plants now being operated in the United States by its Japanese rivals, Honda Motor Co. and Nissan Motor Co., is in the composition of its work force. Where the other companies set up plants in rural areas and hired young, mostly white, nonunion workers, the Fremont plant is populated by older workers who reflect the diverse racial and ethnic mixture of the San Francisco Bay area. And they have been represented from the first day by the United Automobile Workers union.



Taisuro Toyota, the co-president of New United Motor Manufacturing Inc., dining in the concern's cafeteria, where all of the company's employees eat.

GM and Toyota established their new company in December 1983, and the first car was produced last month. Unlike U.S. companies, which rapidly increase production rates after the first car is completed, the acceleration rate here has been slow, with fewer than 20 cars coming off the line in December. The current production rate is about a car a day, and full-line speed of 60 cars an hour is not expected to be reached until this fall.

This output level is well below the expectations of GM officials, who had said they expected enough production from the plant to help with the company's 1984 average fuel economy rating. But it is the Toyota executives, not those from GM, who are making the crucial decisions here, and they are determined to assure quality by not rushing the process.

The importance of the plant goes beyond the 250,000 small cars a year that will be produced when a second shift is added in early 1986, GM executives say. "I don't think we would be able to sit here today announcing Saturn, if we did not have the joint venture experience coming on," said Roger B. Smith, the chairman of GM. He was referring to the company's recently announced plan to build small cars on its own. "We've learned an awful lot from that already."

Officials of the company and of the union here are stressing cooperation. Production workers are divided into "teams" of five to 12, who operate under the direction of a "team leader," who would be a subforeman in a traditional plant. The teams divide up work assignments and each worker is expected to be able to do any job in the team's area.

The UAW, which has jealously guarded multiple job classifications in other plants, has almost completely given them up here. There is just one classification for production workers and three for those in skilled trades, compared with dozens when the plant was operated by GM.

Auto company executives and

Broken Hill said it still hoped an agreement could be reached with the government to allow the mine to continue operation.

■ Still Room to Talk

Papua New Guinea's Prime Minister Somare said that there was still room to talk with the government of the Ok Tedi project, which is proceeding, but the private shareholders refuse the inflexible development program the government demands.

Mr. Adam said in a prepared statement that the investment need would be uneconomic given gold and copper prices.

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U.S. Joblessness
Climbed to 7.4%
In Past Month

By Pete Yost

WASHINGTON — Civilian unemployment in the United States rose to 7.4 percent in January as the ranks of the jobless grew by 300,000, the Labor Department said Friday.

The number of Americans holding jobs rose about 120,000 to a record 106.4 million, but the total of the unemployed grew by 300,000, the department said. Many of those were laid-off Christmas workers who failed to find new jobs.

In a separate report, the government also said Friday that new construction rose 0.9 percent in December, helping to push construction spending for the year to 19 percent more than 1983.

The Commerce Department said spending for 1984 totaled \$311.9 billion last year, up from a 1983 total of \$262.2 billion.

In December, spending was put at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$318.7 billion, compared with the revised November estimate of \$316 billion.

A Labor Department analyst, Deborah Klein, said that more seasonally employed women laid off after the Christmas season decided to look for new jobs last month than had been the case in recent years, pushing the rate up 0.2 percentage point.

She said the January survey was done unusually early — in the second week of the month. Many of the recently laid-off people looking for work might have given up the search later in the month, in which case they would not have been counted among the unemployed had the survey been conducted later in January.

There was widespread stability among other worker groups, after the figures were adjusted for seasonal variations.

At the White House, the presidential spokesman, Larry Speakes, said the January rate "represents end-of-the-year volatility," and added:

"We know the economy is strong and growing and will continue to create jobs in 1985."

These were the January figures:

• Adult men, 6.3 percent, no change.

• Adult women, 6.8 percent, up from 6.4 percent.

• Teen-agers, 18.9 percent, unchanged.

• Whites, 6.4 percent, up from 6.2 percent.

• Blacks, 14.9 percent, no change.

• Hispanics, 10.6 percent, no change.

• Among black teen-agers, the group with the highest unemployment, the jobless rate of 42.1 percent was also unchanged.

Egypt Trims Oil Price,
Breaks With OPEC

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Egypt, until this week a strong ally of OPEC, said Friday it has cut the price of its top grade of oil by 50 cents a barrel to \$27.50 and that it was disassociating itself from the cartel's policies.

Meanwhile, in the United States, Texaco Inc. became the first of the major oil companies to cut the price it is willing to pay for the top domestic grade of oil to \$27 a barrel, a drop of \$1.

In addition to the price cut for its top Gulf of Suez grade of oil, Egypt said it was increasing the price of its least expensive oil, Ras Ghazir, by 15 cents to \$25.75 a barrel. Other prices were left unchanged.

Egypt's oil minister, Abdel-Hadi Kandil, said the current level of production of 870,000 barrels daily will be maintained. Half of the oil is exported, mostly to customers in Europe.

Suez oil is similar in quality to Arabian light, which until this week was the base for setting the price of all oils produced by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Nine of OPEC's 13 members agreed Wednesday on a plan that included cutting the price of Arabian light to \$28 from \$29. Four other members said they would go their own way.

Texaco, meantime, said it was cutting prices on nine grades of U.S. oil by \$1 a barrel and on two others by 50 cents to "reflect current market and delivery conditions."

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Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Feb. 1, excluding fees.
Official findings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4 P.M.

	\$	DM	FF	Y	£	S	Y
Amsterdam	3.3995	4.05	113.10	37.15	163.35	163.35	163.35
Brussels	43.20	71.15	30.025	6.55	3.25	17.025	32.4
Frankfurt	3.725	3.59	32.715	1.025	16.415	117.07	1.285
London	1.1245	2.575	10.91	2.1975	4.840	71.485	3.073
Milan	1.9540	2.0010	61.22	201.58	—	84.50	20.519
New York	1.1770	3.195	9.7225	1.9440	3.5715	2.275	25.735
Paris	9.735	10.94	3.0259	—	4.9815	15.357	3.612
Tokyo	252.45	288.47	96.43	96.28	12.00	76.54	62.71
Zurich	2.9925	3.024	34.95	27.815	1.127	74.08	4.5795
1 Swiss	4.2085	4.0535	12.565	4.2777	1.127	74.08	4.5795
1 Euro	0.74674	0.6539	2.0025	0.6239	1.63	3.494	61.914

Dollar Values

	\$	DM	FF	Y	£	S	Y
Swiss	1.1770	3.195	9.7225	1.9440	3.5715	2.275	25.735
1 Swiss	4.2085	4.0535	12.565	4.2777	1.127	74.08	4.5795
1 Euro	0.74674	0.6539	2.0025	0.6239	1.63	3.494	61.914

(1) Commercial bank (2) Amounts needed to buy one pound (3) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (4) U.S. dollar (5) U.S. dollar (6) U.S. dollar (7) U.S. dollar (8) U.S. dollar (9) U.S. dollar (10) U.S. dollar (11) U.S. dollar (12) U.S. dollar (13) U.S. dollar (14) U.S. dollar (15) U.S. dollar (16) U.S. dollar (17) U.S. dollar (18) U.S. dollar (19) U.S. dollar (20) U.S. dollar (21) U.S. dollar (22) U.S. dollar (23) U.S. dollar (24) U.S. dollar (25) U.S. dollar (26) U.S. dollar (27) U.S. dollar (28) U.S. dollar (29) U.S. dollar (30) U.S. dollar (31) U.S. dollar (32) U.S. dollar (33) U.S. dollar (34) U.S. dollar (35) U.S. dollar (36) U.S. dollar (37) U.S. dollar (38) U.S. dollar (39) U.S. dollar (40) U.S. dollar (41) U.S. dollar (42) U.S. dollar (43) U.S. dollar (44) U.S. dollar (45) U.S. dollar (46) U.S. dollar (47) U.S. dollar (48) U.S. dollar (49) U.S. dollar (50) U.S. dollar (51) U.S. dollar (52) U.S. dollar (53) U.S. dollar (54) U.S. dollar (55) U.S. dollar (56) U.S. dollar (57) U.S. 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NYSE Most Actives					
AT&T	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Dow Jones	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Dow Jones	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Dow Jones	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Dow Jones	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4

NYSE Index					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE Index	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
NYSE Index	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
NYSE Index	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
NYSE Index	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
NYSE Index	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4

NYSE Diaries					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE Diaries	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
NYSE Diaries	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
NYSE Diaries	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
NYSE Diaries	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
NYSE Diaries	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4

NYSE Most Actives					
AT&T	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4

NYSE Most Actives					
AT&T	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4

NYSE Most Actives					
AT&T	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4

NYSE Most Actives					
AT&T	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4

NYSE Most Actives					
AT&T	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4

Industrials Lose 9.05 Points

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were lower at the close Friday in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 1.11 Thursday, fell 9.05 points to 1,277.72.

Declines led advances by a 3-2 margin among the 2,014 issues traded.

Volume was about 105.8 million shares, down from 132.5 million in the equivalent Thursday.

Analysts said the stock market was due for a brief consolidation after a sharp rise during January that took the average to all-time highs.

Before the stock market opened, the Labor Department reported that the U.S. unemployment rate increased to 7.4 percent in January, from 7.2 percent in December.

It was the second consecutive monthly increase in unemployment and brought the total of workers looking for jobs to 8.5 million.

After the stock market closed Thursday, the Federal Reserve reported the basic money supply measure known as M-1 increased \$4.7 billion in the week ended Jan. 21. The increase was bigger than expected and may put investors in a cautious mood.

A trade group reported that assets of money market mutual funds fell \$2.76 billion in the week ended Wednesday. That could help the market if some of that money finds its way into stocks.

The federal funds rate, which banks charge one another for overnight loans, was 8 1/2 percent at midday. Solomon Brothers economist Henry Kaufman said the fed funds rate has bottomed out.

L. Crandall Hays of Robert W. Baird & Co., Milwaukee, said the market was waiting for an excuse to go lower after recent gains, and the "money supply was too high."

He said that report combined with news of a 0.2-percent decrease in leading indicators and a 0.7-percent drop in factory orders combined to send the market lower.

"After a few days of correction we see the stock market higher," Mr. Hays said. "It's so strong now I can't imagine anything to stop it at this point." He said a rise to 1,350 or 1,400 on the Dow is possible.

Advances topped declines for the 19th consecutive session Thursday, although the excess was the smallest since the streak started.

William Raftery of Smith Barney, Harris Upham said the string of advances over declines was not necessarily of extraordinary significance.

He said it's just one indicator and "too many others have to be followed." The positive breadth figures may just result from the fact that many secondary issues became oversold in the last part of 1984, he said.

Exxon was near the top of the active list and up a fraction at midsession.

Elsewhere in the oils, Atlantic Richfield, Indiana Standard and Ohio Standard were fractionally lower while Chevron was slightly higher. Unocal lost ground after gaining in recent sessions on takeover rumors.

Federal Express Corp. was higher at midday. The company said Thursday orders for a new ZapMail service are running ahead of expectations.

AT&T was up a fraction on heavy volume.

NYSE Most Actives					
AT&T	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4

NYSE Most Actives					
AT&T	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4

NYSE Most Actives					
AT&T	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4

NYSE Most Actives					
AT&T	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4

NYSE Most Actives					
AT&T	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4

NYSE Most Actives					
AT&T	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4

NYSE Most Actives					
AT&T	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4

NYSE Most Actives					
AT&T	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4

NYSE Most Actives					
AT&T	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4

NYSE Most Actives					
AT&T	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4

NYSE Most Actives					
AT&T	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4

NYSE Most Actives					
AT&T	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4

NYSE Most Actives					
AT&T	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4

NYSE Most Actives					
AT&T	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4

NYSE Most Actives											
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,072	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2							

SPORTS

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Boston	27	19	58%
Philadelphia	26	20	57%
Washington	25	21	56%
New York	24	22	52%
Central Division			
Atlanta	27	19	58%
Chicago	26	20	57%
Indiana	25	21	56%
Cleveland	24	22	52%
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
Denver	30	17	43%
Portland	29	18	39%
Dallas	28	19	54%
San Antonio	27	20	57%
Phoenix	26	21	55%
Utah	25	22	53%
Los Angeles	24	23	51%
Pacific Division			
L.A. Lakers	31	16	66%
Phoenix	28	20	58%
Portland	26	22	54%
San Antonio	25	23	52%
Golden State	24	24	50%
San Diego	23	25	48%
Seattle	22	26	46%
San Jose	21	27	44%
Washington	20	28	42%
Utah	19	29	40%
Los Angeles	18	30	38%
San Antonio	17	31	36%
Portland	16	32	34%
Dallas	15	33	32%
Phoenix	14	34	30%
San Jose	13	35	28%
San Diego	12	36	26%
Seattle	11	37	24%
Utah	10	38	22%
Los Angeles	9	39	20%
San Antonio	8	40	18%
Portland	7	41	16%
Dallas	6	42	14%
Phoenix	5	43	12%
San Jose	4	44	10%
San Diego	3	45	8%
Seattle	2	46	6%
Utah	1	47	4%
Los Angeles	0	48	2%
San Antonio	0	49	0%
Portland	0	50	0%
Dallas	0	51	0%
Phoenix	0	52	0%
San Jose	0	53	0%
San Diego	0	54	0%
Seattle	0	55	0%
Utah	0	56	0%
Los Angeles	0	57	0%
San Antonio	0	58	0%
Portland	0	59	0%
Dallas	0	60	0%
Phoenix	0	61	0%
San Jose	0	62	0%
San Diego	0	63	0%
Seattle	0	64	0%
Utah	0	65	0%
Los Angeles	0	66	0%
San Antonio	0	67	0%
Portland	0	68	0%
Dallas	0	69	0%
Phoenix	0	70	0%
San Jose	0	71	0%
San Diego	0	72	0%
Seattle	0	73	0%
Utah	0	74	0%
Los Angeles	0	75	0%
San Antonio	0	76	0%
Portland	0	77	0%
Dallas	0	78	0%
Phoenix	0	79	0%
San Jose	0	80	0%
San Diego	0	81	0%
Seattle	0	82	0%
Utah	0	83	0%
Los Angeles	0	84	0%
San Antonio	0	85	0%
Portland	0	86	0%
Dallas	0	87	0%
Phoenix	0	88	0%
San Jose	0	89	0%
San Diego	0	90	0%
Seattle	0	91	0%
Utah	0	92	0%
Los Angeles	0	93	0%
San Antonio	0	94	0%
Portland	0	95	0%
Dallas	0	96	0%
Phoenix	0	97	0%
San Jose	0	98	0%
San Diego	0	99	0%
Seattle	0	100	0%
Utah	0	101	0%
Los Angeles	0	102	0%
San Antonio	0	103	0%
Portland	0	104	0%
Dallas	0	105	0%
Phoenix	0	106	0%
San Jose	0	107	0%
San Diego	0	108	0%
Seattle	0	109	0%
Utah	0	110	0%
Los Angeles	0	111	0%
San Antonio	0	112	0%
Portland	0	113	0%
Dallas	0	114	0%
Phoenix	0	115	0%
San Jose	0	116	0%
San Diego	0	117	0%
Seattle	0	118	0%
Utah	0	119	0%
Los Angeles	0	120	0%
San Antonio	0	121	0%
Portland	0	122	0%
Dallas	0	123	0%
Phoenix	0	124	0%
San Jose	0	125	0%
San Diego	0	126	0%
Seattle	0	127	0%
Utah	0	128	0%
Los Angeles	0	129	0%
San Antonio	0	130	0%
Portland	0	131	0%
Dallas	0	132	0%
Phoenix	0	133	0%
San Jose	0	134	0%
San Diego	0	135	0%
Seattle	0	136	0%
Utah	0	137	0%
Los Angeles	0	138	0%
San Antonio	0	139	0%
Portland	0	140	0%
Dallas	0	141	0%
Phoenix	0	142	0%
San Jose	0	143	0%
San Diego	0	144	0%
Seattle	0	145	0%
Utah	0	146	0%
Los Angeles	0	147	0%
San Antonio	0	148	0%
Portland	0	149	0%
Dallas	0	150	0%
Phoenix	0	151	0%
San Jose	0	152	0%
San Diego	0	153	0%
Seattle	0	154	0%
Utah	0	155	0%
Los Angeles	0	156	0%
San Antonio	0	157	0%
Portland	0	158	0%
Dallas	0	159	0%
Phoenix	0	160	0%
San Jose	0	161	0%
San Diego	0	162	0%
Seattle	0	163	0%
Utah	0	164	0%
Los Angeles	0	165	0%
San Antonio	0	166	0%
Portland	0	167	0%
Dallas	0	168	0%
Phoenix	0	169	0%
San Jose	0	170	0%
San Diego	0	171	0%
Seattle	0	172	0%
Utah	0	173	0%
Los Angeles	0	174	0%
San Antonio	0	175	0%
Portland	0	176	0%
Dallas	0	177	0%
Phoenix	0	178	0%
San Jose	0	179	0%
San Diego	0	180	0%
Seattle	0	181	0%
Utah	0	182	0%
Los Angeles	0	183	0%
San Antonio	0	184	0%
Portland	0	185	0%
Dallas	0	186	0%
Phoenix	0	187	0%
San Jose	0	188	0%
San Diego	0	189	0%
Seattle	0	190	0%
Utah	0	191	0%
Los Angeles	0	192	0%
San Antonio	0	193	0%
Portland	0	194	0%
Dallas	0	195	0%
Phoenix	0	196	0%
San Jose	0	197	0%
San Diego	0	198	0%
Seattle	0	199	0%
Utah	0	200	0%
Los Angeles	0	201	0%
San Antonio	0	202	0%
Portland	0	203	0%
Dallas	0	204	0%
Phoenix	0	205	0%
San Jose	0	206	0%
San Diego	0	207	0%
Seattle	0	208	0%
Utah	0	209	0%
Los Angeles	0	210	0%
San Antonio	0	211	0%
Portland	0	212	0%
Dallas	0	213	0%
Phoenix	0	214	0%
San Jose	0	215	0%
San Diego	0	216	0%
Seattle	0	217	0%
Utah	0	218	0%
Los Angeles	0	219	0%
San Antonio	0	220	0%
Portland	0	221	0%
Dallas	0	222	0%
Phoenix	0	223	0%
San Jose	0	224	0%
San Diego	0	225	0%
Seattle	0	226	0%
Utah	0	227	0%
Los Angeles	0	228	0%
San Antonio	0	229	0%
Portland	0	230	0%
Dallas	0	231	0%
Phoenix	0	232	0%
San Jose	0	233	0%
San Diego	0	234	0%
Seattle	0	235	0%
Utah	0	236	0%
Los Angeles	0	237	0%
San Antonio	0	238	0%
Portland	0	239	0%
Dallas	0	240	0%
Phoenix	0	241	0%
San Jose	0	242	0%
San Diego	0	243	0%
Seattle	0	244	0%
Utah	0	245	0%
Los Angeles	0	246	0%
San Antonio	0	247	0%
Portland	0	248	0%
Dallas	0	249	0%
Phoenix	0	250	0%
San Jose	0	251	0%
San Diego	0	252	0%
Seattle	0	253	0%
Utah	0	254	0%
Los Angeles	0	255	0%
San Antonio	0	256	0%
Portland	0	257	0%
Dallas	0	258	0%
Phoenix	0	259	0%
San Jose	0	260	0%
San Diego	0	261	0%
Seattle	0	262	0%
Utah	0	263	0%
Los Angeles	0	264	0%
San Antonio	0	265	0%
Portland	0	266	0%
Dallas	0	267	0%
Phoenix	0	268	0%
San Jose	0	269	0%
San Diego	0	270	0%
Seattle	0	271	0%
Utah	0	272	0%
Los Angeles	0	273	0%
San Antonio	0	274	0%
Portland	0	275	0%
Dallas	0	276	0%
Phoenix	0	277	0%
San Jose	0	278	0%
San Diego	0	279	0%
Seattle	0	280	0%
Utah	0	281	0%
Los Angeles	0	282	0%
San Antonio	0	283	0%
Portland	0	284	0%
Dallas	0	285	0%
Phoenix	0	286	0%
San Jose	0	287	0%
San Diego	0	288	0%
Seattle	0	289	0%
Utah	0	290	0%
Los Angeles	0	291	0%
San Antonio	0	292	0%
Portland	0	293	0%
Dallas	0	294	0%
Phoenix	0	295	0%
San Jose	0	296	0%
San Diego	0	297	0%
Seattle	0	298	0%
Utah	0	299	0%
Los Angeles	0	300	0%
San Antonio	0	301	0%
Portland	0	302	0%
Dallas	0	303	0%
Phoenix	0	304	0%
San Jose	0	305	0%
San Diego	0	306	0%
Seattle	0	307	0%
Utah	0	308	0%
Los Angeles	0	309	0%
San Antonio	0	310	0%
Portland	0	311	0%
Dallas	0	312	0%
Phoenix	0	313	0%
San Jose	0	314	0%
San Diego	0	315	0%
Seattle	0	316	0%
Utah	0	317	0%
Los Angeles	0	318	0%
San Antonio	0	319	0%
Portland	0	320	0%
Dallas	0	321	0%
Phoenix	0	322	0%
San Jose	0	323	0%
San Diego	0	324	0%
Seattle	0	325	0%
Utah	0	326	0%
Los Angeles	0	327	0%
San Antonio	0	328	0%
Portland	0	329	0%
Dallas	0	330	0%
Phoenix	0	331	0%
San Jose	0	332	0%
San Diego	0	333	0%
Seattle	0	334	0%
Utah	0	335	0%
Los Angeles	0	336	0%
San Antonio	0	337	0%
Portland	0	338	0%
Dallas	0	339	0%
Phoenix	0	340	0%
San Jose	0	341	0%
San Diego	0	342	0%
Seattle	0	343	0%
Utah	0	344	0%
Los Angeles	0	345	0%
San Antonio	0	346	0%
Portland	0	347	0%
Dallas	0	348	0%
Phoenix	0	349	0%
San Jose	0	350	0%
San Diego	0	351	0%
Seattle	0	352	0%
Utah	0	353	0%
Los Angeles	0	354	0%
San Antonio	0	355	0%
Portland	0	356	0%
Dallas	0	357	0%
Phoenix	0	358	0%
San Jose	0	359	0%
San Diego	0	360	0%
Seattle	0	361	0%
Utah	0	362	0%
Los Angeles	0	363	0%
San Antonio	0	364	0%
Portland	0	365	0%
Dallas	0	366	0%
Phoenix	0	367	0%
San Jose	0	368	0%
San Diego	0	369	0%
Seattle	0	370	0%
Utah	0	371	0%
Los Angeles	0	372	0%
San Antonio	0	373	0%
Portland	0	374	0%
Dallas	0	375	0%
Phoenix	0	376	0%
San Jose	0	377	0%
San Diego	0	378	0%
Seattle	0	379	0%
Utah	0	380	0%
Los Angeles	0	381	0%
San Antonio	0	382	0%
Portland	0	383	0%
Dallas	0	384	0%
Phoenix	0	385	0%
San Jose	0	386	0%
San Diego	0	387	0%
Seattle	0	388	0%
Utah	0	389	0%
Los Angeles	0	390	0%
San Antonio	0	391	0%
Portland	0	392	0%
Dallas	0	393	0%
Phoenix	0	394	0%
San Jose	0	395	0%
San Diego	0	396	0%
Seattle	0	397	0%
Utah	0	398	0%
Los Angeles	0	399	0%
San Antonio	0	400	0%
Portland	0	401	0%
Dallas	0	402	0%
Phoenix	0	403	0%
San Jose	0	404	0%
San Diego	0	405	0%
Seattle	0	406	0%
Utah	0	407	0%

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Boston 104-94 Detroit	Phoenix 104-94 Portland
Philadelphia 104-94 Washington	Utah 104-94 San Antonio
New York 104-94 Chicago	Golden State 104-94 L.A. Lakers
Atlanta 104-94 Cleveland	Seattle 104-94 Denver
Indiana 104-94	

Hockey

NHL Standings

WALDES CONFERENCE			
Patrick Division			
Washington	27	19	58%
Philadelphia	26	20	57%
Pittsburgh	25	21	56%
New York	24	22	52%
Adams Division			
Montreal	27	19	58%
Quebec	26	20	57%
Ottawa	25	21	56%
Calgary	24	22	52%

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Washington 4-3 Philadelphia	Montreal 4-3 Quebec
Pittsburgh 4-3 New York	Ottawa 4-3 Calgary
Philadelphia 4-3 Washington	Quebec 4-3 Montreal
New York 4-3 Pittsburgh	Calgary 4-3 Ottawa

Skiing

World Championships

MEN'S COMBINED	
1. Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 2 min. 10.77	
2. Peter Lüscher, Switzerland, 2:01.59	
3. Markus Wasmeier, West Germany, 2:01.59	
4. Todd Brooker, Canada, 2:01.76	
5. Michael Walch, Austria, 2:01.81	
6. Doug Lewis, U.S., 2:02.04	
7. Frank Piccard, France, 2:02.50	
8. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 2:02.56	
9. Philippe Verheul, France, 2:02.58	
10. Steven Lee, Australia, 2:02.60	
11. Günther Mermier, Liechtenstein, 2:02.79	
12. Jens Wilander, West Germany, 2:02.81	
13. Bill Johnson, U.S., 2:02.88	
14. Klaus Göttschmann, West Germany, 2:03.12	
15. Alfie Skjorstad, Norway, 2:03.15	
16. Mike Brown, U.S., 2:03.21	
17. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 2:03.22	
18. Jan Ingebrigtsen, Norway, 2:03.44	
19. Martin Burt, Britain, 2:03.45	
20. Lasse Annesen, Norway, 2:03.79	
21. Ernst Riedelsperger, Austria, 2:03.84	
22. Gery Aghos, Canada, 2:03.95	
23. Dennis Sweeney, France, 2:04.01	
24. Dennis Sweeney, France, 2:04.01	
25. Martin Hanel, Switzerland, 2:04.04	

Tennis

U.S. Pro Indoor

MEN'S SINGLES	
Stefan Edberg, Sweden, def. Mervyn Davis, U.S., 7-6 (4), 6-4.	
Greg Holmes, U.S., def. Johan Kriek, U.S., 7-6 (3), 6-3.	
Elliot Teltscher, U.S., def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-4, 6-3.	
Yannick Noah, France, def. Tim Gulikson, U.S., 7-6 (4), 6-3.	
Brod Gilbert, U.S., def. Jay Lapidus, U.S., 6-4, 6-4.	
Kevin Curren, U.S., def. John Sadri, U.S., 6-4, 6-4.	
Shahar Perkash, Israel, def. Boris Becker, W. Germany, 6-4, 6-4.	
Jimmy Connors, U.S., def. Lefi Shira, U.S., 6-7 (8-6), 6-4, 7-6 (7-5).	

Auto Racing

Monte Carlo Rally

Final Results	
1. Ari Vatanen, Finland, Peugeot 205, 10 hours, 20 minutes, 49 seconds	
2. Walter Rohrl, West Germany, Audi Quattro, 10:17	
3. Timo Salonen, Finland, Peugeot 205, 10:18	
4. Stig Blomqvist, Sweden, Audi Quattro, 10:22	
5. Bruno Saby, France, Peugeot 205, 10:25	
6. Henri Toivonen, Finland, Lancia, 10:27	
7. Dany Snijders, France, Renault 5, 10:41	
8. Jean-Claude Andruet, France, Citroen 5, 10:53	
9. Monique Bélier, Italy, Lancia, 10:58	
10. Maurice Chalmers, France, Citroen Visa, 11:01	

Five Nations Rugby: French Team Emerges As the One to Beat

By Bob Donahue

LONDON — The Five Nations rugby season starts Saturday with France as the team to beat. Scotland's new coach, Colin Taylor, expressed the common wisdom the other day when he said most of the interest of this year's race would be seeing which of the four British Isles teams is the best also-ran.

A short-tempered and four nags? Whoa, say the French, who are trying hard to keep their feet on the ground. But Steve Jones, editor of *Rothmans Rugby Yearbook*, sees France as "the most overwhelming favorite in a decade."

The French, under coach Jacques Fouroux, have been the leading rugby power in Europe since 1981, when they won a grand slam of four victories. Upsets by Ireland in 1983 and Scotland last March, and the loss of both tests on tour in New Zealand last June, showed a lack of composure away from home. Fouroux, rightly pointing out the youth of key players, keeps calling his men "a good team but not yet a great one."

England gets first crack at the French and has home advantage Saturday. Underdogs sometimes win, or force a draw. Yet never in 29 previous official visits, starting in 1907, have the French been so heavily favored to beat the English. And France has won four of its last five matches at Twickenham.

"They have an established team with many stars, while England are trying to find their way and need time to develop," says England's coach, Richard Greenwood. He has tried 51 players in the space of a year — an astronomical figure.

In the other match on opening day, Scotland is the favorite at home against Ireland. Wales — probably the chief threat to France and Scotland this year — is idle.

The Scots had a grand slam of four victories last year, scoring 86 points and allowing 36; the Irish lost all four of their matches, scoring 39 points and allowing 87. That contrast of symmetrical success and failure ought to be less stark this year, but not much.

Grand slam winners often decompress and slump the next year. Scottish officials have tried to renovate their team by dropping three veterans — locks Bill Cuthbertson and Alan Tones and prop Jim Aitch, the 1984 captain. Flanker David Leslie and prop Iain Milne, arguably Scotland's most valuable players last year, are out injured.

Flyhalf John Rutherford, hooker Colin Deans, flanker Jim Calder and fullback Peter Dods, the goalkicker, are key holdovers. Newcomers include the leading try-scorer in Scottish club rugby, Iwan Tukalo. The captaincy reverts to scrumhalf Roy Laidlaw.

Ireland is an unknown quantity. Of the 15 men who played on opening day last year, nine are gone, including Ollie Campbell, Moss Keane, Willie Duggan, Fergus Slattery and John O'Driscoll. Prop Phil Orr is the only real veteran left. Other holdovers include lock Donal Lenihan, fullback Hugo MacNeill and hooker Ciaran Fitzgerald, the captain.

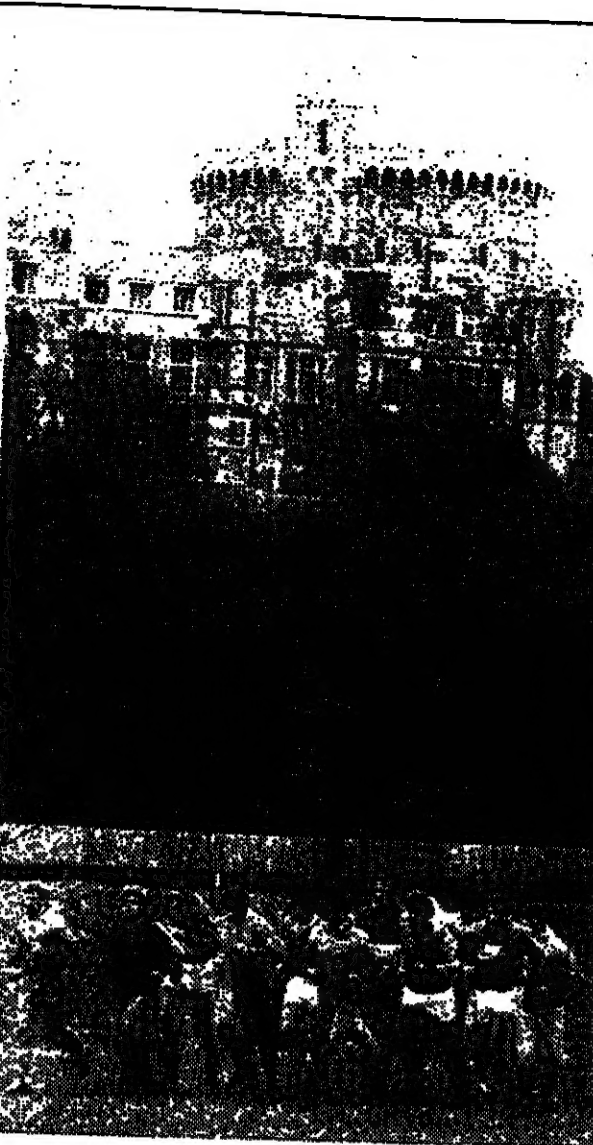
Mick Doyle, Ireland's new coach, has announced a running game. The key man, if the forwards can deliver enough possession to the backs, will be new flyhalf Paul Dean, who beat out Tony Ward. Center Michael Kieran, unlike Scotland's Dods, is not a specialist goalkicker. Still, his kicking kept Ireland in contention against Australia in November.

Australia beat all four British Isles teams, after losing a test series in France the year before. The whitewash — by an aggregate 100 points to 33, and 12 tries to one — raised an outcry of disgust in London. A leading commentator moaned that British rugby seemed to be at its lowest point in history.

Philippe Dintans, France's new captain since the retirement of Jean-Pierre Rives, thinks his team can match that Australian feat. As winning score was 19-3.

Five Nations play is starting two weeks late; frozen turf in Paris and snow in Dublin forced rescheduling of both Jan. 19 matches to March 30. Who benefits, if anyone?

Telfer thinks the entire Irish team ought to be easier to beat now



French team training Friday near Windsor Castle.

than if it had been broken in at home against England first. Greenwood's equally inexperienced English risk a demoralizing start at home, whereas the original schedule offered hope of a confidence-building opener in Dublin. Wales, which was supposed to open in Paris, gets time to recover injured lock Robert Norrie, Europe's best lineout jumper, and will now start at home on Feb. 16 against England, which has not won in Cardiff since 1963.

French respect for the difficulty of winning at Twickenham — their biggest victory margin at the old stadium southwest of London is a mere eight points (11-3, in 1951) — helps Fouroux to combat overconfidence. But he would rather have started at home against Wales.

The cornerstone of France's planning is tighthead prop (No. 3) Jean-Pierre Garnet, who faces England's loosehead (No. 1), Phil Blackway. Fouroux believes in the tactical and psychological advantages of dominant scrummaging. The duel between Garnet and Blackway — both 5-foot-10 (177 centimeters) and about 230 pounds (104 kilos) — will be crucial.

England will need a maximum of possession from the lineouts, where much will depend on new lock Wade Dooley, 6-foot-8 (203 centimeters). Behind the forwards, new flyhalf Rob Andrew, who kicked 18 points against Romania on Jan. 5, leads a rejuvenated set of backs who are mainly present or past Cambridge men. The public would like them to prove a thing or two to the French — who think France has the best backs in the world.

Zürbriggen Is Victor In Combined Downhill

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BORMIO, Italy — Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland, racing only 18 days after knee surgery, on Friday won the downhill portion of the World Ski Championships combined title.

Zürbriggen, who will be 22 on Monday, mastered the 3,480 meters of the Stevio course in 2:00.36 minutes. The 1984 World Cup champion edged a teammate, Peter Lüscher, who was second at 2:00.56. Lüscher, 28, had been dropped from the Swiss downhill team on Thursday and included in the combined lineup.

Markus Wasmeier of West Germany was a surprising third in 2:01.59.

Friday's race, the first in men's competition at the championships, will be paired with a slalom next Tuesday to determine the final results of the combined event.

"I was a bit nervous because this was my first race since knee surgery," Zürbriggen said. He injured his left knee in winning the second of two downhill races at the Austrian resort Jan. 12.

"My mental attitude is fine. I have no fears about skiing again, and I hope to do as well Sunday as today," said Zürbriggen. "I think I may have regained the condition I had before the accident. I had no problems with the knee."

Todd Brooker of Canada was fourth in 2:01.76. Michael Mair of Italy fifth in 2:01.81 and Doug Lewis of the United States sixth in 2:02.02. France's Piccard was seventh in 2:02.50 and Austrian veteran Anton Steiner eighth in 2:02.56.

Bill Johnson of the United States, the Olympic champion, who had skipped the trial runs on Thursday because of an intestinal flu, managed to make the starting lineup but could do no better than 13th in 2:02.98.

Johnson said he considered this

race a warmup for Sunday's downhill title.

"I was very tired at the end. It was an obvious consequence of my illness yesterday and I did not expect to do better. I'll surely improve in the downhill title race on Sunday," he said.

Fresh snow overnight slowed down the course, mainly for the early starters.

"It was like racing on two courses," said Zürbriggen, who started 11th. "Slower up on top and faster afterwards. I had a good run. I am a pretty good slalomist and I expect to win a combined medal."

"But my favorite for the gold is Lüscher."

"I am fit and I feel I have excellent chances for the gold. I am the best slalom specialist among the leaders," Lüscher said.

Liechtenstein's Andreas Wenzel, the World Cup combined champion, had an unlucky draw, starting second. Wenzel could not make the top 15 in his time of 2:03.52, 3.16 seconds off the pace.

Only seven of the top 15 skiers who have been practicing for the men's downhill, scheduled for Sunday, entered the combined competition.

In the final practice session for Saturday's women's downhill at Santa Caterina, Laurie Graham of Canada set the fastest time of 1:28.94, ahead of Katrin Gutensohn and Veronika Wallinger, both of Austria. (AP, UPI)

Soviet Team Withdraws

The Soviet team has withdrawn from the championships "for technical reasons," International Ski Federation official Toni Kaegi said Friday, United Press International reported.

The Soviet Union had entered six competitors in the men's events and three in the women's. None had been expected to be a medal contender.



Pirmin Zurbriggen in his downhill run at Bormio.

Wadkins Won't Try For Bonus

By Gordon S. White Jr.

New York Times Service

PEBBLE BEACH, California — Not even the attraction of a \$1-million bonus could get Lanny Wadkins, the hottest player on the current Professional Golfers' Association Tour, to play in the Las Vegas Invitational, March 20-24.

Three weeks ago during the Bob Hope Classic, which opened the 1985 tour, it was announced that if a golfer won the Classic, the Bing Crosby National Pro-Am and then the Las Vegas Invitational this year, he would earn \$1 million in addition to the regular prize money.

If the golfer won either the Bob Hope or Bing Crosby and then won the Las Vegas tournament he would get a \$350,000 bonus. He must win at Las Vegas to get either award.

Wadkins won the Bob Hope Classic in a five-hole playoff against Craig Stadler Jan. 13. Then he won the Los Angeles Open last Sunday with a course record score of 20-under-par 264 at the Riviera Country Club.

Now he has a good chance to get the second leg toward that \$1-million bonus in the first round of the 44th annual Bing Crosby Pro-Am. But even if he wins the Crosby, Wadkins said he is not going to play in Las Vegas.

"I'm not knocking Las Vegas," he said. "I'm just not playing. If I win this week I'm still not playing. That's all there is to it. You've got to understand that I've got a really busy schedule that I'm already committed to and going to play."

Wadkins, who said he had not been home for 10 days at a time in four months, is going to take a month off after the Crosby tournament, which is played on three courses: Pebble Beach, Spyglass Hill and Cypress Point.

He will then pick up the tour at the Hertz Bay Hill Classic in Orlando, Florida, March 7-10. From then through the Memorial Tournament in Ohio, May 23-26, Wadkins said he was set to play in 10 of the 12 tournaments. Las Vegas is not one of them even though the first prize is \$171,000 of the \$950,000 purse, the biggest purse on the tour. That prize does not include any bonus.

"If I play in every tournament, I'm not going to be worth a thing in those tournaments I really want to play," Wadkins said.

Asked whether it was unusual for a player to give up the chance at such a big bonus, Wadkins said, "There are a lot of things that have to happen to collect that million dollars. First, I'd have to win here and then win there, and there's a lot



Lanny Wadkins in first round of the Crosby tournament.

of golf and it's a long way off. This week to happen first and even then, if I win, I'm not going to play there."

Then Wadkins said, "I'm 98 percent sure I'm not going to play there."

Maybe there was a 2 percent chance?

He responded, "No, I'm not going to play there. The Tournament Players Championship means a lot to me and that has a \$900,000 purse. I consider it to be the fifth major."

Wadkins, who has hurried his way to \$172,350 in earnings in less than three weeks on the tour, said, "Believe me, I enjoy playing in Las Vegas. I got my first victory on the tour in Las Vegas. He was referring to the 1972 Sahara Invitational.

He added, "But I have just scheduled not to play there and did so before they announced this bonus. I'm not changing my plans. If you got that million right away instead of installments it might make a difference."

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Bruins Post Victory Over Nordiques

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Although they didn't prosper in the last two weeks, the Boston Bruins survived their most critical stretch of the season.

The Bruins played all four of their Adams Division rivals over a

NHL FOCUS

seven-game stretch that ended Thursday night with a 6-5 victory over the Quebec Nordiques. The victory moved Boston into a tie for third place with the Nordiques, three points behind Buffalo and five in back of Montreal in the National Hockey League's tightest divisional race.

Elsewhere in the NHL, it was St. Louis 3, Detroit 2; Calgary 7, the New York Rangers 2; Philadelphia 3, New Jersey 1, and Los Angeles 5, Hartford 3.

"We thought this stretch would be the turning point of the season," said goalie Pete Peters. "We didn't win every game, but we beat every team we had to beat. We ended 4-3 and beat everybody in our division. That's what we needed to do."

"It was a struggle, but we'll take the two points," the Bruins' coach, Gerry Cheevers, said. "We weren't very sharp defensively. We gave them too many opportunities."

"I'm not too happy with the fact they got five goals. If it takes giving Quebec five goals for you to get six goals, then that's the way to play them."

Wadkins had a 73. It was the first time in 14 rounds this year that he had gone over par.

in the Bing Crosby tournament. The Associated Press reported.

"It was a tough, tough round of golf today," Miller said after he negotiated Spyglass Hill in 68. That is four under the listed par but, according to Miller, much, much better.

"It was a three-club wind out there, maybe five or six on some holes. I'd say par, on any of the courses, was at least 74 today," he said.

Wadkins had a 73. It was the first time in 14 rounds this year that he had gone over par.

cause we were tough defensively, we won it."

The Nuggets led by five points at halftime but fell behind early in the third quarter. But then defensive pressure forced several turnovers and the Nuggets surged ahead to stay.

"I liked the way we played tonight," Denver's coach, Doug Moe, said. "We got off to a great start but faded some at the half. They came out and got the lead for awhile in the third. That's when we could have panicked, but we stayed with it. I think that the sign of a good team, a team that's playing with confidence."

Lafayette Lever scored 15 points, had eight assists and pulled in eight rebounds for Denver. He also had five steals.

Rolando Blackman's 28 points paced the Mavs. Mark Aguirre scored 23 and Jay Vincent 20.

Nuggets Defeat Mavericks

The Associated Press

DENVER — The Denver Nuggets stayed red hot thanks to the blazing guns of Alex English.

Denver won its eighth straight National Basketball Association game Thursday with a 121-110 de-

cision over the Dallas Mavericks. The victory gave Denver a three-and-a-half-game lead in the Midwest Division.

In other NBA games, it was Seattle 96, San Antonio 94; New Jersey 122, the Los Angeles Clippers 99, and Portland 129, Golden State 109.

English hit 16 of 22 field goal attempts and was eight for nine at the free throw line.

"It's been a fun year so far," English said. "I think we dominated most of the game. We were consistent and playing hard and be-

Stenmark Wants Chance To Race With Girardelli

United Press International

BORMIO, Italy — If Marc Girardelli turns up to compete at the World Alpine Ski Championships, many rivals can kiss goodbye as they hope they had of gold medals.

But one man with more to lose than most by Girardelli's racing here is Ingemar Stenmark, and he welcomes the chance to compete against the skier who has replaced him as the world's top slalom and giant slalom star.

"It's great that he's allowed to compete," Stenmark said Friday. "After the fuss over Girardelli's nationality, all the pressure will be on him. I'm very pleased to be coming to an event and not being the favorite for once."

Stenmark, winner of five Olympic or World Championship gold medals during his long career, will be hoping to add to the haul at his last major championships. But the meteoric rise of Girardelli, the winner of seven World Cup races this season, means Stenmark will have to be in superlative form to bow out with further golds.

Girardelli's participation in the championships became possible only Thursday when the International Ski Federation ruled that the Austrian-born skier could compete if he gave written assurances "in good faith" that he would seek full Luxembourg citizenship.

Since the age of 14, when Girardelli's father and trainer had a disagreement with Austrian ski officials because his son was not included in national squads, Girardelli, now 21, has competed under a

license from the Luxembourg ski federation.

That is good enough for World Cup races but under the international

ART BUCHWALD

It Was All My Fault

WASHINGTON—The thing I enjoy most about being a newspaperman is that the public holds me personally responsible for every sin committed by someone in my profession.

Lately I've found myself defending such varied media outlets as Time magazine, CBS and The Wall Street Journal.

What happens is that Americans tend to lump all journalists together, and when somebody goes, anyone who carries a press card must answer to the charges.

Some years back, when I was on the road lecturing, I took the coward's way out by claiming I had nothing to do with a particular story that the public was enraged about. But I noticed how disappointed the people were when I pleaded not guilty.

So recently I decided to make people feel better by admitting I was part of the national media conspiracy to delude the American public.

My last trip to Arizona coincided with the Ariel Sharon-Time magazine libel suit verdict. While Time was found innocent of maliciously libeling Sharon, the jury ruled that it was guilty of shoddy reporting.

At a small dinner in Phoenix I was asked to explain how something like this could happen.

"We ran the story in good faith," I protested. "But the Israelis refused to let us see their secret documents. You have to realize that I write a column, and I can't read everything before it appears in Time magazine. In the past they have had

a very good record about their facts, and I've accepted them. But I assure you when I get back home I'm going to make certain the Time editors get their act together."

I thought this would satisfy them, but they weren't going to let me off that easily.

"Where do you stand on the Westmoreland libel trial?" someone asked.

"I wasn't in Vietnam at the time," I replied. "I have to assume the intelligence figures were fudged to make them acceptable to people on the homefront."

"You people at CBS should have checked before you libeled an American general."

"Since the trial is still going on, I'd rather not comment any further about it, other than to say although I had nothing to do with the show, I will take full responsibility if CBS is found to be in error. When it comes to TV news, the buck stops here."

"Can you guarantee us," another person asked, "that it will never happen again?"

"You have my word on it," I assured the entire group. "I have given all three networks instructions that when they produce a documentary, I want to see not only what goes on the air, but what wound up on the cutting room floor."

"You people are drunk with power," a man told me. "Not all of us," I said defensively. "Some of us are just drunk. But we have a job to do, and although we make mistakes they are never done with malice."

"One more question. Why did you permit a Wall Street Journal columnist to profit from inside information gathered on his job?"

"If he did it—and until his trial is over we have to presume innocence—then I will shake up The Wall Street Journal from top to bottom to see it never happens again."

I made a lot of people in Phoenix happy last weekend. Not only did they have a chance to voice their grievances to someone in the elite Eastern media establishment, but by my behavior I was able to reassure them that their perception of the arrogance and bias of the national press was justified.

Royalistists Attract Youth in France

By James Rupert

International Herald Tribune

PARIS—Under the somber gray dome of the Chapelle Expiatoire off the Boulevard Haussmann, 600 French people stood bundled against the cold on a recent weekend to welcome the man they consider their king.

He arrived in a small Peugeot and was led in by several Catholic priests, who conducted a solemn Mass. Alphonse, Duke of Anjou and Cadix, head of the house of Bourbon, had returned from Spain on his annual pilgrimage in memory of King Louis XVI, who was originally buried on the site of this "Chapel of Atonement."

Nearly two centuries after the French Revolution sent Louis and his queen, Marie-Antoinette, to the guillotine, France's two rival claimants to the Bourbon throne find more supporters each year, including a surprising number of young people. French monarchists remain a tiny, splintered minority, but their growing numbers and the turbulence of French politics convince them that the country's future belongs to a Kingdom of France instead of the Fifth Republic.

Royalist sentiment in France never completely died. There has always remained at least a marginal community of monarchists, including families of the old aristocracy and some far-right groups.

They are sharply divided between two branches of the Bourbon family: the Spanish branch headed by Henri d'Orléans, Count of Paris. The dispute stems from 1830, when Paris's powerful middle class helped force the abdication of King Charles X and pushed its own candidate, the Duke of Orléans, onto the throne as King Louis Philippe.

The Orléanists and the legitimists continue an intense, if usually dignified, argument over mostly historical issues ranging from the Treaty of Utrecht to the French Constitution of 1791.

Henri, 76, lived in exile for 24 years under a law that banned the heirs of former monarchs from France. Since the law's repeal in 1950, he has lived near Paris and directed the family foundations.



Alphonse

Controversy shook the count's household in October, when his divorced son remarried outside the Roman Catholic Church. Henri, judging the marriage "inacceptable and inadmissible behavior for a prince of France," stripped his son (also named Henri) of his title. The row made headlines in Paris, especially when the younger Henri announced that he remained the rightful heir.

Alphonse, 48, himself divorced from the granddaughter of the Spanish dictator Franco, lives in Madrid. Under the rules of succession he could have been king of Spain, but Franco chose to install Alphonse's cousin, Juan Carlos.

Alphonse is a Spanish Air Force officer and has been Spain's ambassador to Sweden. This Spanishness leads many Orléanists to oppose him.

"Let's be realistic," one young partisan said after an Orléanist Mass: "Do you think France would accept a Spanish king?"

Each claimant shrinks from declaring openly that he should be installed on a French throne. Henri says he is "at the disposition" of France, while Alphonse avoids the subject.

Despite their public discretion, however, neither discourages the organizations supporting them.

Outside the monarchist Masses, campaigners sell *leur de dieu* and T-shirts with the slogan "Une France, Un Roi" (One France, One King). Last month, on the anniversary of Louis XVI's

execution, the two sides scheduled rival memorial Masses at the same time.

About 350 legitimist supporters of Alphonse gathered at the basilica of Saint Denis just north of Paris, the final resting place of Louis XVI. Standing among the tombs of French kings, Jacques, Duke of Bauffremont, director of the Institute of the House of Bourbon, said the monarchist movement had seen a spurt of growth in recent years.

"Each January, we find more people at our ceremonies," he said. "Even in the countryside, new groups have been forming."

The competing Orléanist ceremony at St. Germain l'Auxerrois, the church at the Place du Louvre that once served reigning French kings, was one of several Masses that drew surprisingly youthful crowds. One of the "new monarchists," 21-year-old Franck La-personne, said he and his friends saw a monarchy as a way of damping the political divisions in France.

"We are not trying to re-establish the old system of a privileged class," he said. "Instead, we want a kind of state which is a moral guide and independent of parties or private interests."

Mario-Clotilde Renaud, legitimist and a student at the Sorbonne, said a number of students felt that a "monarchy is what suits France best. In part, it is an expression of our Catholic tradition."

Stephane Bern said he saw both traditions and disaffection with current politics as important elements in the "new monarchist" sentiment among young people. Bern, 21, a business student, founded the Association des Amis de la Maison de France (Association of Friends of the House of France) last April. The Orléanist group now has 1,000 members, he said.

Bern said he used to support the French republic but grew discouraged by what he saw as a deadlock in French politics. "The right failed to unite the country, and now the left is doing no better. Part of the problem is that the presidency is so highly politicized. Look at Mitterrand—in one sentence he speaks as the head of state, and in the next as a party politician."

Bern wants the Count of Paris



Henri

elected president. Then, he said, the constitution could be amended to make him king and restore the monarchy. Bern, and almost all the monarchists questioned, have a clear model for their royalty: King Juan Carlos of Spain.

"He is an inspiration," Bern said. "He symbolizes his country, protects its democracy and provides just the kind of moral leadership we want here."

The nearest equivalent to a campaign manager for Henri is Bertrand Renouvin, 41, who in 1971 founded a group called Nouvelle Action Royaliste (New Royalist Action). The organization claims 10,000 members with an average age of 35, and includes a broad swath of France's political spectrum. Renouvin, who is generally sympathetic to the left, was a royalist candidate in the 1974 presidential elections and won 43,000 votes, or 0.17 percent.

Renouvin might be called a leading theoretician of the "new monarchist" movement. "Democracy has always had problems in France," he said, "because there has been no real arbitrator among political parties. That is a special problem here, because the French parties are so much more sharply divided than in, say, the United States."

He said the monarchist movement had to build credibility, partly by shedding its rightist image. "It's very difficult to predict our future," he said, "but I think 10 or 15 years should be enough to resolve this question."

PEOPLE

A Fumble at Press Ball

Many people might be tongue-tied on meeting a Supreme Court justice. Not the Washington Redskins fullback, John Riggins.

"Come on Sandy baby, loosen up. You're too tight," he admonished Sandra Day O'Connor. One of the people at Riggins's table, People magazine's Washington bureau chief, Cliff Riggins, said O'Connor laughed and appeared not to be insulted. The 240-pound (108-kilogram) football player slept on the floor for an hour as Vice President George Bush and other dignitaries spoke to a crowd of 1,300 at the Washington Press Club's annual banquet saluting Congress. Riggins was later helped from the room by two People editors who had been at his table. "It was a very funny evening. No one was dying of embarrassment," Clifford said. Riggins, at 35 the oldest running back in the National Football League, was sidelined several times over the last two seasons because of recurring back problems.

Alain Senderens, a leading proponent of *nouvelle cuisine*, has bought the Lucas-Carton restaurant in Paris, a bastion of classic French fare, reportedly for 10 million to 15 million francs (\$1.05 million to \$1.6 million). Senderens owns a top Paris *nouvelle cuisine* restaurant, Archange, on the Place de la Madeleine, has attracted titled and multimillionaire customers since prewar days. It has closed for two months for repairs, though some of the interior cannot be changed, as it is listed as a historic monument.

Senderens, 45, was once a chef at Lucas-Carton. ... La Côte Basque, the posh Manhattan restaurant threatened with closure two weeks ago because of "silence-laden" ice machines and mouse droppings, has received a clean bill of health in its most recent inspection, the city Health Department says. The French restaurant, where the prix fixe lunch runs \$25, had failed two inspections since November and was given two weeks from Jan. 17 to correct the problems. "All violations were removed; it passed the final inspection late Wednesday," a department spokesman told the Daily News. Joseph Reyes, manager of La Côte Basque, had not disputed the department's findings but said shortly after the second



John Riggins

warning that the problems had been corrected.

Christopher Hogwood, director of the Academy of Ancient Music in London, has been invited to conduct the first staged version of Handel's "Messiah" to be performed in Berlin, the academy announced. Hogwood, who conducted the "Messiah" last July to celebrate the Los Angeles Olympics, will direct musicians and a cast of 20 singers from Berlin's seven performances of the oratorio between Feb. 10 and Feb. 25. The three-part production is by Achim Freyer, a painter and stage director who lives in West Berlin.

Former Prime Minister Margaret Heath of Britain conducted the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra on Thursday night, but the loud applause was saved for a young Israeli pianist, Ilan Rechtman. Heath, a Conservative, who was prime minister in 1969-1974, conducted Dvorak's "New World" Symphony and Borodin's "Polovyan Dances" from "Prince Igor." The audience, which filled the Bin-yanei Ha'oma auditorium, brought Rechtman, 21, back for a round after round of applause after his performance of Rachmaninoff's Piano Concerto No. 2. Heath, who arrived Saturday and led the orchestra in a performance at Kibbutz Ein-Hashofet Wednesday night, was an organ scholar at Oxford. He conducted the London Symphony in 1971.

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